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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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DAWN OF PEACE IN EUROPE

Germans Surrender Unconditionally To Britain, United States And Soviet Russia

"VICTORY DAY" TODAY: TEN MILLION NAZIS CAPITULATE—GREATEST MILITARY DEFEAT OF ALL TIMES

The war in Europe has ended, it is officially announced. All Armed forces in Nazi Germany have surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. The war ended after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction—2073 days in all. Today (Tuesday) will be treated as V-Day.

NEW YORK, May 7, (U.P.A.) The Germans have surrendered unconditionally to the United States, Russia and Great Britain, the New York Radio reported tonight, quoting a despatch from Rheims (France). The French despatch said the announcement was official. The B.B.C. has also confirmed it.

The New York Radio, quoting French despatches, said the unconditional surrender of the Germans to Russia, the United States and Great Britain took place in a little schoolhouse which had been General Eisenhower's headquarters.

The surrender terms signed for Germany by Colonel General Gustav Jodl Lieutenant-General Walter Bedell-Smith, General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff. signed for the Supreme Allied Command, while General Ivan Susloparoff signed for the Russians. The French were represented by General Francois Sezez.

The French reports quoted by the New York Radio tonight said that the end of the war came at 2-41 a.m. French Time.

Although General Eisenhower was not present at the actual signing of the surrender terms, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl and his fellow delegates were received by the Supreme Allied Commander shortly afterwards.

Jodl, after signing the surrender, said: "With this signature the German people and armed forces are delivered into the victors hands—for better or for worse", according to the French reports which New York Radio transmitted.

Reuter adds that General Eisenhower afterwards received General Bedell Smith and German Admiral von Friedberg. The German emissaries were repeatedly asked: "Do you understand the significance of the seriousness of the terms?" and the German officers replied: "Yes"

CONFIRMATION

The U.P.A. adds: further confirmation of the fact that the Nazis had at last bowed to the Allies was provided by a broadcast by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, a U. S. psychological warfare transmitter in London, stating that reports of the Nazi collapse were correct.

Meanwhile, it was believed here that the delay in the announcement of the surrender by Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin was due to reports that the German-controlled Prague Radio continued to broadcast reports that the surrender did not apply to German forces facing the Russians. It was assumed that the leaders of Allied policy were awaiting the silencing of this discordant note before making their official pronouncement.

Churchill, Truman and Stalin were expected to co-ordinate their announcements of the vanquishment of the Nazi scourge but, meanwhile, throughout the civilized world, men of every class celebrated the end of more than five years of the bloodiest war in history.

Instrument Of Surrender

According to E. Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent, the preliminary istrument of surrender has been signed between the Germans and the Allies but the signing of the surrender instrument proper has yet to take place.

The venue, at this moment cannot be made public, he cables, and the signatories on both sides are equally secret.

The preliminary instrument is however a monumental affair running to 15 pages and taking care of

(Continued on Page 5)

GERMAN MISCHIEF MAKING

Attempt To Make Russians Suspicious Of Western Allies

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): Allied Military circles are taking every care to ensure that last minute German plans to drive a wedge of discord between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies do not succeed, cables Reuter's Military Correspondent. Every German action in defeat has been designed to stimulate Soviet mistrust of the West.

A delicate situation arises, particularly in Czechoslovakia, where the fortunes of war have made it necessary for the United States Third Army to aid Prague Patriots. In doing so, they have entered a territory scheduled as the Red Army zone of operation and for a joint Russian and Czechoslovak Military Government until the area ceases to be operational.

The German Commander Field Marshal Schoerner, is exploiting the situation. Prague Radio number one—a German-controlled station—suggested all night that the Americans were arriving in Prague to rescue the Germans from the Red Army. It underlined this by reporting a "truce" between the Western Allies and Admiral Doenitz and making it appear that the capitulation was on mutual agreement. This is transparent mischief-making by the Germans and well-informed diplomatic circles here think that to some extent it has succeeded in making the Russians uneasy about what is going on in the West.

In London, however, it is authoritatively emphasised that there is no question of making any agreement with the Germans in which Soviet interests and representatives are not consulted.

Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin to whom the entire peace-loving world owes a debt of gratitude.

Churchill And King On Air Today

LONDON, May 7. (Reuter): The war in Europe has ended and that Tuesday will be treated as "V" Day.

The official dramatic communiques saying that, which landed in India late to-night put an end to a day of unparalleled suspense reminiscent of the atmosphere of tension which preceded the invasion day last June.

In the latest flash from London it is officially announced that Mr. Winston Churchill will broadcast at 1 p.m. G.M.T. (7-30 p.m. I.S.T.) and that the King will broadcast to the peoples of the British Commonwealth at 5 p.m. G.M.T. (11-30 p.m. I.S.T.).

The British Parliament will meet at the usual time.

The official announcement by the Ministry of Information in London said: "It is understood that in accordance with the arrangements between the three great powers an official announcement will be broadcast by the Prime Minister at 1 p.m. G.M.T. in view of this fact tomorrow. Tuesday, will be treated as "Victory in Europe Day" and will be regarded as a holiday".

The day following, Wednesday, May 9, will also be a holiday.

'SURRENDER' NEWS AFFECTS MARKETS

BOMBAY, May 7.

After nearly six years of deadly war, Germany to-day surrendered unconditionally and laid down her arms. The news, which was broadcast at about 7-30 p.m., created a lightning effect on va-

VICTORY SUPPLEMENT
PAGES 8—11

rious prices. Gold and silver declined to Rs. 68/- and Rs. 119/8- but later somewhat recovered and at 10-30 p.m. they were Rs 68/12 and Rs. 121 easily. The closing rates this evening were Rs. 71 and Rs. 123/12. Cotton July Dely. was around Rs. 415. Tata Steel Defd. was quoted Rs. 1987/8.

BRESLAU CAPTURED

MOSCOW, May 7 (Reuter): Breslau, capital of Silesia, has been captured, says Marshal Stalin in an order of the day, to-night, addressed to Marshal Koniev. Over 40,000 prisoners were taken at Breslau.

NAZIS IN NORWAY GIVE UP

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): The Danish Radio announced this afternoon that German forces in Norway have capitulated. The radio gave no details but after the announcement it broadcast the Norwegian National Anthem.

Reuter adds the news was broadcast on the wavelength of the Danish radio now under Allied control. The German forces in Norway are estimated at 300,000 men. The Germans marched in Norway on April 9.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Supreme architect of Allied victory on the Western Front.

FRESH NOTICES ON SARDAR AND DEO

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 7.

It is understood that fresh notices of detention have been served on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shankerrao Deo on behalf of the Government of India after their repatriation to Yerawada jail from Ahmednagar Fort.

GERMAN ENVOYS AT SOVIET H. Q.

Nazis Thunderstruck At Moscow Terms

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, May 7.

It is only a matter of hours for the last shot to be fired in Central Europe that is clear from this morning's news.

Most probably Admiral Doenitz will make the final all embracing surrender, meaning that the Global War has been reduced to a single war again Japan.

All reports from Europe indicate that the final hour has definitely arrived and German delegates and members of the General Staff have arrived at Russian Army headquarters to learn the terms on which the United Nations would accept their surrender, Anglo-American Generals will be present when the Germans will sign.

The announcement won't be delayed to a later date. There will be formal public surrender amid the ruins of Berlin.

HARD TERMS FOR NAZIS

German delegates were thunderstruck at the terms but were informed that there would be no modifications.

There will be two documents to sign: First, general surrender and second, surrender to Russians of all troops facing them.

The actual machinery of capitulation will require a separate instrument of surrender to the Soviet which will be made public simultaneously with the victory announcement. The only delay now is in drawing up the instrument of surrender telling the Germans what they must do. Mr. Churchill would like to make the announcement first to the commons but the House may not be sitting at the appointed time. Mr. Churchill will be making only a brief announcement by radio from Downing Street. President Truman and M. Stalin would broadcast simultaneously. The most suitable time for simultaneous Allied broadcast would be tea time in Britain viz., about 16-00 hours. Their Majesties returned to London last night.

Mr. A. V. Alexander from the Admiralty cancelled an engagement to speak at Sheffield last night as important events demanded his presence in London. Mr. Churchill who has hardly left his desk during the entire week end is working on urgent papers until the small hours—messages to forces, congratulatory addresses to King, moving both Houses of parliament at the earliest opportunity.

NO BIG THREE MEETING YET

An early meeting of Big Three is not anticipated. It is understood unlikely that any Peace Conference affecting Europe will be held until the end of the war against Japan which the Allied experts have been long planning. A temporary settlement will probably be drawn up for the interim period.

The Wavells are expected to go in procession to St. Paul's for thanksgiving on behalf of India.

DOENITZ ORDERS SURRENDER

"Germany Has Succumbed To Overwhelming Odds Of Her Enemies"

LONDON, May 7, (Reuter) German Flenburg Radio today reported that Admiral Doenitz has ordered unconditional surrender of all German fighting Troops.

The Radio said: "This is German Radio." We are now broadcasting an address by Reich Minister Schwerinvon Krosigk, (German Foreign Minister) to the German people; German men and women—the High Command of the Armed Forces have today at the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz declared unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops.

SENSELESS BLOODSHED

"As leading Minister of the Reich Government which the Admiral of Fleet has appointed for dealing with war tasks, I turn at this tragic moment of history to the German nation. After a heroic fight of about six years of incomparable hardness. Germany has succumbed to the overwhelming odds of her enemies. To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and futile disintegration. Government, which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation, was compelled on collapse of all physical and material forces to demand of the enemy cessation of hostilities.

"It was the noblest task of the Admiral of the Fleet and of the Government supporting him, after the terrible sacrifices which the war demanded, to save, in the last phase of the war, the lives of maximum number of fellow countrymen. That the war was not ended immediately and simultaneously in the West and in the East is to be explained by this reason alone. We end this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich."

No Illusions About Severity Of Allied Terms

The order continues: "In this gravest hour of the German nation and its Reich we bow in deep reverence before the dead of this war Their sacrifices place the highest obligations on us. Our sympathy goes out above all to the wounded, bereaved and to all on whom this struggle has inflicted blows. No one must be under any illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies. We must now face our fate squarely and unquestioningly Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life.

"We must accept this burden and stand loyally by the obligations we have undertaken. But we must not despair and fall into mute resignation. Once again we must set ourselves to stride along the path through the dark future. From the collapse of the past let us preserve and save one thing, unity."

"May God Bless Our Difficult Task"

The order continues: In our na-

(Continued on Page 5)

Goebbels' Body Found

LONDON, May 7: (Reuter): It is learned in well informed circles in London that the bodies of Doctor Goebbels', his wife and children have now been found in Berlin. No body of Hitler or Goering has yet been recovered.

Doenitz Order Ignored

Nazis In Bohemia To Fight On

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): The German-controlled Prague radio today broadcast a statement that the German commander in Czechoslovakia has not recognised Admiral Doenitz's surrender.

The broadcast added that the Germans in Bohemia will continue the fight until they receive free passage out of the country.

The text of the Prague announcement was: "Achtung, this is the Prague Radio station. The High Command of German troops in Bohemia and Moravia makes the following important statement. The report broadcast at midday today by the enemy station at Flensburg saying that the Reich Government has capitulated unconditionally to the Soviet Union as well does not correspond to facts. It is clearly enemy propaganda intent on breaking our troops' will to resist.

The Reich Government has only ceased the fight against the Western Powers.

In our area the struggle will be continued until the Germans on the east are saved and until our way back into the homeland is secured."

Immediately afterwards the same announcement was repeated in Czech.

****

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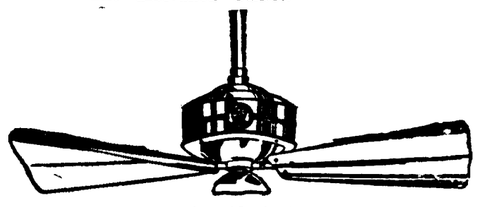

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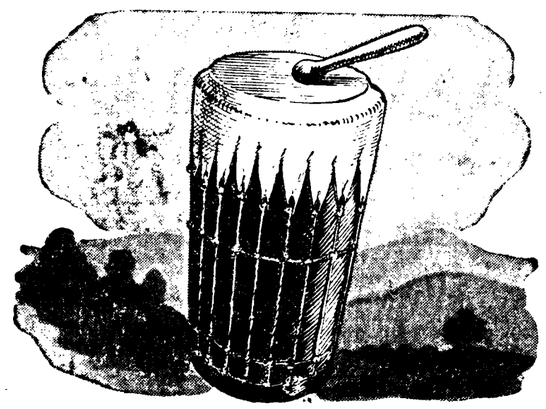

The drums beat at sunset. From hilltop to hilltop the message runs. The "bush telegraph" of the Dark Continent is at work . . . That was yesterday. Today the telephone and radio have displaced the pulsing tom-toms. In every other department of living too the museumpiece is being laid aside. For instance; wherever belting is needed to do a better job, a Birkmyre product replaces what was good enough when Livingstone was crossing Africa.

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Tea Time— With the Parsis

Among the Westernised habits which the Parsis have adopted afternoon tea is one of the most appreciated. Often this meal is taken late, when the master of the house comes home from his work.

Tea is usually served in the European way, milk and sugar being added to taste. The eatables served at tea time vary a great deal, ranging from *samosas* to sweet cakes. Parsi ladies are justly proud of their household organization and very often the tea-service will be of fine china, sometimes a family heirloom.

Parsis are to be found throughout India and they can always get fresh Brooke Bond tea.

Brooke Bond

"Two Leaves and a Bud"

PROGRESS OF EDWARD TEXTILES LTD.

Sir Victor Sassoon Defends Conservative Policy In Declaring Dividends

The following is the Speech of the Chairman, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., at the 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the Company on 7th May, 1945.

The Report of the Directors to the Shareholders together with the Company's Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1944, and the Balance Sheet at that date have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I propose to take them as read.

When addressing you last year, I told you that although the year 1943 had been the most successful in the Company's history, the profit shown in the accounts must be attributed very largely to the conditions created by the war. Another year of war has gone, and although the continuation and development of the controls introduced by Government in 1943, under which several reductions in the prices of cloth and yarn were effected in 1944 has resulted in lower earnings still further reductions must be expected before we can look upon the result reflected in our Profit and Loss Account as being representative of trading under normal conditions.

The total sale proceeds for the year were Rs. 185 lacs as compared with Rs. 207 lacs in 1943. Your mill worked to full capacity in 1944 as it did in 1943, and the reduction in turnover is entirely due to the reduced prices which were arrived at by agreement between the Government and the Cotton Textile Industry.

The Profit, before providing for depreciation and taxation, fell from Rs. 69 1/2 lacs in 1943 to Rs. 36 1/2 lacs in 1944. Taxation again absorbs a major part of the profits, and after setting aside Rs. 27.6 lacs for taxation we are left with a profit of Rs. 9 lacs for the year as compared with Rs. 52 1/2 lacs for taxation and a profit of Rs. 17 lacs in 1943.

When we held our General Meeting last year, Government had just announced their intention of immobilising all excess profits, and the effect of this policy is brought out very clearly in the Appropriation Account now before you. Adding our 1944 net profit of Rs. 9.07 lacs to the balance of Rs. 1.47 lacs brought forward from the previous year, and deducting Rs. 2 lacs for current depreciation, we should have been left with no less than one-half the amount of our issued share capital, that is, with Rs. 8 1/2 lacs, out of which to recommend a dividend which you should have been happy to approve and at the same time to leave a substantial amount to be carried to Reserve.

You will see, however, that the compulsory deposit of our Excess Profits with the Government absorbs no less a figure than Rs. 6,35,000/-, and out of the balance left with us we have not felt justified in recommending a larger dividend than Rs. 15/- per share, which proposed dividend will absorb Rs. 1,27,000/- leaving Rs. 92,886/- to be carried forward to 1945.

I know that some mills in Bombay have used more than the cash available to them from the year's working in order to pay their dividends, but your Directors take a conservative view in such matters and do not believe that a policy of mortgaging the Company's future in order to maintain current dividends at a high level can ever be satisfactory or indicative of wise stewardship if a long-term view is taken.

The extent to which our funds which should be available for disposal are being whittled down by taxation is perhaps not fully appreciated. Last year Government announced their intention of immobilising the whole of the Excess Profits. This year they have gone a step further. By increasing the surcharge on Income-tax by 3 pies in the rupee, and leaving the compulsory deposit at last year's figure of 19/64ths of the Excess Profits Tax paid, they now take from us 0.51% MORE than the Excess Profits. The cash required for this extra payment has to be taken from what the Company has left after paying Income-tax and Corporation Tax on its standard profit: and in addition to this, the extra Corporation Tax of one anna in the rupee on dividends must also be found out of what remains of the standard profit. Although to the casual observer these demands may not appear to have much bearing on the question of dividends, they have in fact reduced the free cash available for dividends out of the 1944 profits of your Company by no less than Rs. 3 per share.

Shareholders have sometimes asked why the Managing Agents should be allowed to take a larger share of the profits by way of commission than the shareholders receive by way of dividends. At first glance, this may seem to be a pertinent question, but let us examine it in its true perspective, and in relation to facts. The figures of your Company for 1944 are, Managing Agents' Commission, Rs. 6,47,231/-, and appropriation for the proposed Dividend, Rs. 1,27,500/-. First, I would remind you that in the bad times of the past the Managing Agents have not hesitated to waive their claim to the commission to which they were entitled: in the good times of the present, while Excess Profits are being made, any amounts waived by the Agents would merely be collected by Government and there would not be one pie of extra cash immediately available for distribution to the shareholders. In fact, for the reason I have just explained to you, there would be LESS free cash available because any commission waived would increase the Excess Profits and this in turn would increase the over-collection by Government which can only come out of the standard profit.

The real cost to the Company of the Managing Agents' services in 1944 is less than Rs. 1 1/2 lacs, compared with over Rs. 9 lacs which is the Company's profit for the year after paying Agents' commission and providing for taxation. I am sure that you will not call less than Rs. 1 1/2 lacs an excessive amount to pay for the work done by your Managing Agents who, while shouldering the responsibility of all industrialists in serving the interests of the Country and its needs, have yet been able to safeguard the interests of the Company and to preserve its Goodwill.

The continued improvement in the Company's financial position is reflected in the Balance Sheet now before you. The declared policy of your Directors ever since the Company returned to a profit-making basis after the long depression of the 1930's has been to set the Company's finances on a sound basis. In pursuance of this policy the Company has paid off its Debenture Loan of Rs. 12 lacs, another fixed loan of Rs. 9 1/2 lacs, and other large sums of borrowed money which at times exceeded the paid-up capital of the Company. The Profit and Loss Accounts for those years of depression showed interest payments amounting to about Rs. 2 3/4 lacs a year which had to be met before any return to the shareholders could have been contemplated. Today the Company has been relieved of the heavy interest charges which were running against it, and your Directors claim with justification that their object of rehabilitating the Company's finances out of current earnings has been achieved.

When you consider the number of mills companies which were forced into liquidation, which had to sell their assets at only a fraction of their real value, whose shareholders were fortunate if they received back even a small part of their investment, you have every reason to appreciate the policy which has carried the Company through the long period of depression and has helped it to the sound financial position in which it stands today.

The original cost of your Fixed Assets, excluding Land, at 31st December, 1944, was Rs. 49.87 lacs, against which you have a Depreciation Reserve of Rs. 38.60 lacs. So your 920 looms and 49,164 spindles have now been written down to the very low level of Rs. 11 1/4 lacs.

Out of the profits earned to the end of 1944, we shall have Deposits with the Government amounting to almost Rs. 15 lacs which are to be returned to us after the war, and what the Balance Sheet does not show, Government will have to refund to us Rs. 6.41 lacs of the Excess Profits Tax we have paid. Because Excess Profits Tax is deducted in full when arriving at the profits which are assessed to Income-tax and Corporation Tax, these refunds will be liable to Income-tax and Corporation Tax when received. At current rates of taxation, the net value of the refunds will be about Rs. 3.71 lacs, which I think you will agree is a useful contribution to the Company's resources, making about Rs. 18.71 lacs in all to be received from Government as refunds and repayment of Deposits. Thus at the cessation of hostilities we expect to be in a satisfactory position and shall have funds available either to replace old machinery or to improve and modernise the existing machinery as we may wish. This means you have the best of two worlds: in the post-war world you can reconstruct, while in the present you are able to work your machinery to a maximum to obtain the maximum benefit now.

During the year the Mill has been worked three shifts on spinning to provide yarn for double shift working of the weaving shed, and also to help to meet, to the maximum of our capacity, the great demand from the handloom industry. The heavy wear and tear of your plant and machinery which has resulted from this intensive working has necessitated greater expenditure on repairs, and as new replacement parts become available it is expected that our expenditure under this head will increase. In the early years of the war we had the advantage of large stocks of stores and machinery spare parts bought at relatively low prices, but these stocks have now been consumed. Owing to war conditions replacement stocks have at times been difficult to obtain and have tended to deteriorate in quality, but in spite of this we have maintained a high standard in our current purchases.

We have always recognised the important part which labour plays in the industry, and our cordial relations with our labour force have continued throughout the year; but the increased remuneration of labour in recent years has in a way added to our difficulties, since workers when they draw their yearly bonuses show an increasing tendency to return to their villages, and their replacement with badli workers for the duration of their holiday further increases the difficulties of management.

Much publicity has been given recently to the policy of increasing production by reducing the number of sorts manufactured, as a means of meeting the acute shortage of cloth. As a result of the curtailment of war demands, we have been able to reduce the number of sorts now produced in your mill to two only, one for Government and one for civilian requirements. This concentration on two sorts has resulted in further improvement in the already high standard of efficiency of your mill and has enabled us to balance production so that all your machinery is used to the greatest advantage.

Comparisons are bound to be made as to the results of this policy, and our working results for 1944 bear out my contention that the ceiling prices have in the past been very much in favour of luxury cloths particularly those which are dyed, mercerised, bleached and super-finished.

We have always conceived it to be our duty to produce the maximum quantity of yarn and cloth your mills are capable of making and so to further the combined war effort. It is pleasing to note that the Textile Industry now feel that the price structure of civilian cloths should be revised to encourage the production of utility cloths, and to discourage luxury materials, cloths which are wasteful of yarn, and cloths which waste fuel by elaborate and unnecessary finishes.

The only absolute solution for the present difficulties in the cloth trade is to produce more cloth—to produce more cloth more machinery must be installed or there must be no stoppages of the machinery which is now available and it must be worked to its maximum capacity. Neither of these remedies can be successful unless coal is available to work the machinery; apart from the obvious solution of increasing coal output, coal can be saved by curtailing the manufacture of styles that require excessive finishes—bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, etc., and using the coal so released for the manufacture of yarn or grey cloth. If the quantity of cloth which is now being given such elaborate and unnecessary finishes were cut down by only one-half, enough coal would be released to run to its full capacity the spinning and weaving machinery which is now stopped from time to time for want of coal. This would mean sacrifices by the bleaching and dyeing trade and by small bleachers and dyers which could be relieved by levying a small cess on all producers of grey cloth which of course should be allowed as a charge on their gross profits. In times such as these, sacrifices must be made by everyone. Sacrifices cannot all be on the side of the industry—rationing is a form of sacrifice which, if made willingly and in a spirit of co-operation by all consumers would make stocks go further and help to a rational distribution of the limited supply of cloth which is available. I welcome the recent announcement that the Government of Bombay has decided to ration mill-made cloth of the varieties commonly in use, but with cloth stocks in retail stores now reduced to a minimum, I feel that the present scheme, even with such increased production as can be contemplated, will not cover the shortfall unless each consumer makes a real personal effort to reduce the quantity of cloth he uses.

The end of the last war saw the collapse of many businesses. Fortunately for us, the change-over from war to peace-time conditions does not constitute any major problem, as our machinery can turn out goods for the civil market just as well as it can meet Government demands for the war effort. While in recent years our efforts have been concentrated on meeting Government demands, and are now being concentrated to an increasing extent on helping to meet the acute shortage of cloth for civilian consumption, our technicians and marketing staff have been engaged in drawing up careful plans of post-war machinery requirements. This entails something more than mere replacement of worn-out machinery by the latest type of the same machinery. The problem is to ensure that the machinery in each section is balanced with that in all the other sections so that maximum production combined with flexibility can be assured, and the Company may be enabled to face competition with every advantage in the post-war world.

As far as can be foreseen, the future for several years after the war looks very bright.

Japan, whose exports of cloth and yarn reduced the industry here almost to beggary, will be in a very bad state for a number of years.

From more than one source I have been given to understand that more than 80 per cent of her textile machinery, including new spindles which had been kept unused and intact for post-war production, has been scrapped to make up for the shortage of the scrap metal which Japan used to get from the United States and other countries. That is no negligible factor in our optimistic outlook.

Conditions are vastly changed from the days when we were left to face state-subsidised competition from such countries as Japan, competition which brought many established mills companies to ruin, competition which merely brought from Government the admonition that the industry must set its house in order by its own efforts.

The Industry can and should set its house in order. All that we ask from Government is that we should be granted facilities to replace at reasonable cost our plant and machinery which has been worn out on their work; that we should be enabled to instal new machinery where required; that our refunds of Excess Profits Tax should be made available to us as and when we want them, and that we should never again be called upon to face competition conducted not on commercial lines but on totalitarian principles forming part of the broader national policy of hostile nations.

I now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

After that resolution has been seconded, and before it is put to the Meeting, I shall be pleased to answer questions arising out of the Report and the Statements of Account.

Three Enemies To Indian Freedom

PERSONAL RULE IN INDIAN STATES IS AN ANACHRONISM, SAYS GADGIL

"There are three major enemies of Indian Freedom. They are: Imperialism, Fudalism as represented by six hundred and Odd Indian States and Communalism."

Thus observed Mr. N. V. Gadgil presiding over the First Session of the Miraj Junior State People's Conference today.

Continuing, Mr. Gadgil said: "While the struggle against Imperialism is going on and the Indian National Congress has taken the lead, the real struggle against the enemy Number two has not even begun. Somehow or other, the leading political parties in this country have some soft corner for the Indian States. They do not yet realise that in order to inaugurate real democratic freedom in this counary, the Indian States have got to go. The Indian States today claim that they are Sovereign, and they are equal to and in no way inferior to any other Sovereign States in the accepted sense of the term. As a matter of fact, none of these States can claim to be either Sovereign States, historically or in point of fact at present. These States were subordinate principalities of some Central States, such as the Mogal Empire or Maratha States. It is by becoming disloval to these powers that they have mostly secured their existence. None of them, from point of view of size, population, income or efficiency in administration, can lay claim to justify their existence in these modern days. If they exist today, it is because they have been preserved by the British Government in India with a special purpose. They are being used as bull-work against the demand of democratic freedom in British India by the Imperial Statesmen."

"The Civil liberties in Indian States are conspicuous by their absence. In a few States where representative institutions are to be seen, they are really more representative of the rulers than the people themselves, for in most of these cases, the election apparatus has been so set up and the election machinery is so operated that it becomes impossible for any real representative of the people to get elected. Today, another war is being fought for democracy, and yet these very Indian States are being actually encouraged to oppose the demand of Freedom for the Indian people. I think the time has now come when the Indian Princes must be bluntly told that in these modern days, personal rule is an anachronism, that such a rule may be good in exceptional cases, but is fraught with dangers for the people at last."

Responsible Govt. Demanded For Miraj

MIRAJ, May 7 (U. P. I.): A resolution demanding immediate establishment of full responsible Government under the aegis of the Raja Saheb with adult suffrage and with fully-elected Legislative Council was adopted at the first session of the Miraj (Junior) States Peoples Conference which commenced its session here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

The Conference urged that the majority party leader should be invited to form the ministry, and the ministry should be collectively responsible.

The Conference further demanded that the Raja Saheb's privy purse should not exceed 10 per cent of the State's net income.

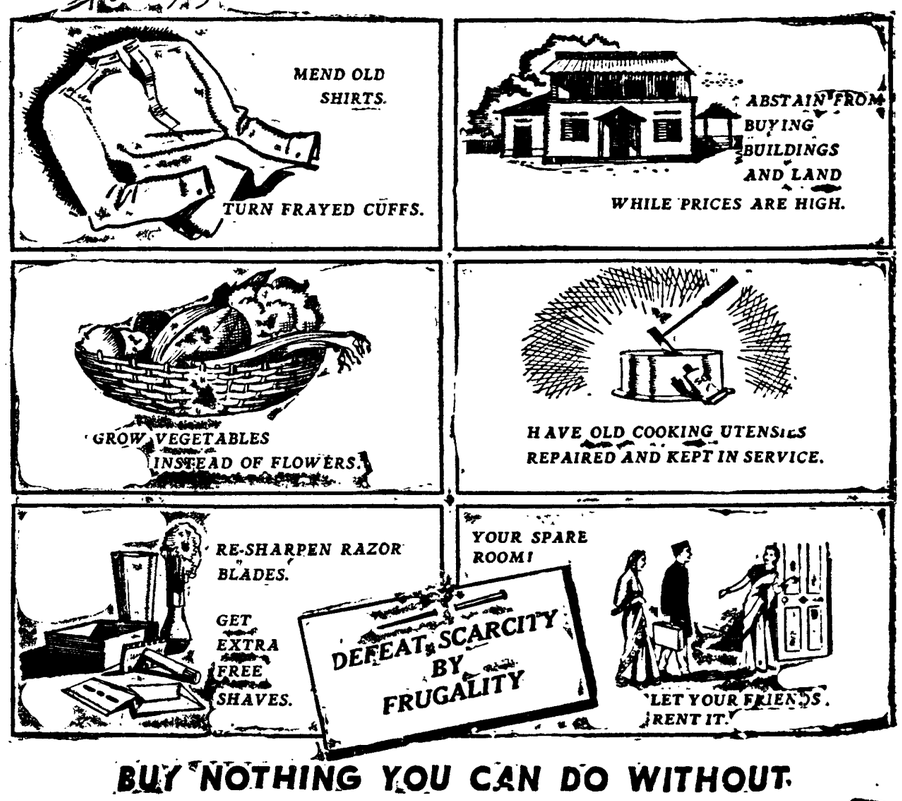
DENY YOURSELF

—FOR INDIA'S FUTURE.

—FOR YOUR FUTURE.

Every act of self-denial in spending tends to lower prices for the general good and to make more supplies available for the poor. Today frugality is the fashion. It is patriotic! There's nothing shameful about using old, mended or patched things.

By practising economy *everyday*, you also help to ensure that you will have money in hand when war ends and prices fall; and you help to swell India's total of wartime savings which following the Peace will give her a tremendous advantage as a nation.


MEND OLD SHIRTS.
TURN FRAYED CUFFS.
ABSTAIN FROM BUYING BUILDINGS AND LAND WHILE PRICES ARE HIGH.
GROW VEGETABLES INSTEAD OF FLOWERS.
HAVE OLD COOKING UTENSILS REPAIRED AND KEPT IN SERVICE.
RE-SHARPEN RAZOR BLADES.
GET EXTRA FREE SHAVES.
DEFEAT SCARCITY BY FRUGALITY
YOUR SPARE ROOM!
LET YOUR FRIENDS RENT IT.

BUY NOTHING YOU CAN DO WITHOUT.

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SHIRIN FARHAD
DIRECTION PRAHLAD DUTT
RAGINI, JAYANT GIANI
A DAZZLING BOQUET OF SPECTACLE SONG AND STIRRING DRAMA

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Air-Conditioned.

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3-30; 6-30; 9-30.
Matinee on Sun. 10 a.m.
Advance Booking
9 to 1 and 2 to 6.

*

CAPITOL

1, 4, 7, 9-45.
Matinee Daily 1 p.m.

Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and
2-30 to 5 p.m.

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In aid of the South Indian Welfare Society's School Fund.

Famous Malayalam Musical Dramas

VASANTI.

on May 8th at 8 p.m.
at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

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MUMTAZ ALI

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MUMTAZ IN HIS FAMOUS KITE DANCE

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THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1945

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6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

In appreciation of

HORNIMAN GOLDEN JUBILEE

TICKETS From Royal Opera House, Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala's Office, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Moosa Shariff & Sons, 17 Mohamed Ali Road and Mr. D. S. Bajpai, "Bombay Sentinel" Office.

RATES: Rs. 5, 10|-, 19|-, 30|-, 40|-, 50|-.

11TH VICTORY WEEK!

JAYANT DESAI'S HISTORICAL HIT

SAMRAT CHANDRAGUPTA

Story: MOHANLAL DAVE

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

NEW WEST END

SIXTH WEEK OF SPARKLE — DECORATIVE DIRECTION

PRADEEP PICTURES

PANNA DAI

Direction: RAM DARIYANI

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

NIGAR RELEASE. NOVELTY

Second Week of Popularity — SONGS that HAUNT!

SANJIVAN ARTS

SAWAN

SHANTA APTE
(Courtesy: S. A. Concerns)
MOTILAL

SUPER

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Booking 9 to 11 & 4 to 6.
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Producer K. Abdulla
2ND WEEK

ROXY

Daily: 4, 7 and 10.
Booking 9-30 to 12 and 3-30 to 6

India F. C. Release

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra IL Vad 11, 2001
Muslim: Jamadil Avval 25, 1364
Parsi: Ader 7, 1314
Sunrise: 7.7, a.m. Sunset 8-3 p.m.
Hightide: 9.53, 22.16
Lowtide: 3.50, 15.49

To-day's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly Luncheon Meeting at 1.30 p.m. Green's Hotel. Rotarian Neville N. Wadia, will speak on "A Few Highspots of an Australian Tour."

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of H P Blavatsky to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Prof R S Bhagwat will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today at 6.45 p.m. (S.T.) on "Madam Blavatsky—Her Life and Her Teachings"

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT MARATHA CONFERENCE: The conference will be held on the 14th and 15th instant at Ratnagiri. Shrimant Maharaj Yeshwantrao Ghorpade, the chief of Sondur, will preside.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Under the auspices of Harijan Sevak Sangh, an educational trip to Matheran has been arranged for Harijan Teachers on 11th, 12th and 13th inst. Harijan Teachers should enlist their names with the secretary.

CITIZENSHIP COLLEGE: "Sjt S K Patil will inaugurate the Citizenship College organised by the All-India Students' Congress, at Khalsa College Matunga, at 4 p.m. today.

"CONGRESS WORKERS' STUDY CLASS": Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai will speak on the Rise of Indian Nationalism today (Tuesday) at the Offices of the A Ward District Congress Committee at 96/98 Bora Bazar Street, Fort at 7.30 p.m.

SUMMER PHYSICAL TRAINING CAMP: Lecture on "New China" by Dr. Basu, a member of the Chinese Medical Mission sent by the All-India National Congress at 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. at Adarsa Dugdhalaya, Malad.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: The Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Federation at its meeting recently has decided to adopt and work out, during the Summer Vacation the Social, Economic and Educational programme of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League. The Federation will conduct Literacy Classes and form a Volunteers Corps throughout the Province of Bombay. Special attention will be paid to social work amongst the labour classes and the village. Essay Competitions will be held and pamphlets will be issued on important subjects. Workers will pay regular visits to slum areas, workers quarters, and industrial centres. The Executive Committee of the B P M S F requests the Muslim Students to co-operate wholeheartedly in working out the programme for the vacation.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, addressed the members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs on Monday on the subject of Industrial Finance. Sir Homi Mody presided.

Conversion Scandal In Goa

The following Official note has been received from the Office of the Archdiocese of Goa and Patriarchate of the East Indies.

After referring to the present "campaign of defamation" the statement runs as follows:—

"Sober reality is now going to unmask the unfairness of this campaign and to show up the complete lack of moral scruples among certain Hindu elements who have gone in for calumniating and for consciously garbling facts which are a matter of public knowledge.

In a few words the whole accusation can be pulverised:

This young woman had for three years frequented an educational institution conducted by Sisters. Attracted by this contact with her teachers she requested them to instruct her in the Catholic Religion. This was done, but without ever exercising upon her the least pressure.

After some time she asked for baptism. The case was brought to the notice of the Ecclesiastical Authorities in Goa. The latter came to know that some of her relatives were opposing her contemplated change of religion; hence they decided that the young woman should be baptised (and later on received into the religious congregation of the Sisters whom she desired to join) only after attaining her legal majority.

On coming of age the young woman insisted upon her baptism. And then it was that the storm burst. An uncle of hers approached His Excellency the Patriarch of the Indies and requested that he be given an opportunity to meet his own niece, who—so he affirmed—was under the pressure of the Sisters and of a Catholic family who were keeping her in their house by force.

The Ecclesiastical Authorities made it quite clear that they neither wanted nor would ever approve of forced conversions; they wanted nothing more nor less than that the elementary rights of the young person should be respected. Were she to declare that she did not want to become a Catholic, nobody would ever baptise her; but should she affirm the contrary, then her family was in duty bound to respect her desire, all the more since she was legally of age.

This point once settled and agreed upon, an opportunity was given for a meeting between the young woman and her family.

What now took place would be better passed over in silence—so disgraceful is the moral predicament in which this young woman's relatives put themselves. Suffice it to say that she was violently dragged by the members of the family and pushed into a motor-car which started for an unknown destination.

Later on there appeared from that young woman a declaration which clashes with other letters previously written by her own self-attempting to prove that she had never intended to become a Christian.

It is well-known, however, that after the young woman had herself demanded the intervention of the civil authorities in the case, her family put before her the following dilemma:

Either she would affirm that she had wanted to be baptised—and in such a case it was evident that she had been carried home by force, which in turn would bring dwn upon the members of her family the severe sentence of 28 years' deportation; or else she would declare that she had been forced to say that she wanted to be baptised—and in that case she would save her family from that terrible punishment.

From these facts the public can now draw their own conclusion."

REV. ANGELO I. FERNANDES,
Secretary to the Archbishop.

Appointment Of Municipal Commissioner

CITY FATHERS VOTE FOR TRANSFER OF POWER TO CORPORATION

Discussion on Mr. S. P. Patil's resolution expressing opinion "that the continuance in the hands of Government of the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner is inconsistent with the spirit of the times and strikes at the very root of the otherwise democratised constitution and powers vested in the Corporation", was resumed at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Monday. Dr. J. A. D'Souza, the Mayor, was in the chair.

Mr. N. C. Bharucha moved an amendment seeking the appointment to be made by the Corporation through a Public Service Commission. He did not want that the Corporation should divert itself of its share in the responsibility of appointing the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Y. G. Pandit seconded the amendment.

Mr. M M Killedar moved another amendment seeking to add a provision to the resolution "that 75 percent of the Muslim members of the Corporation have voted towards the said appointment."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, on a point of order, said that the Municipal constitution did not recognise communal considerations which the amendment sought to introduce.

The Mayor ruled that the amendment was in order, as the resolution itself sought to introduce a change in the Act. The amendment too sought to introduce a change in the Act and as such, it was not out of order.

Mr. Killedar said that appointments were not properly made and that in some cases, the rights of the Muslims were disregarded.

Mr. M. E. Joshi opposing the resolution said the appointments of commissioners during the last 20 years had been satisfactory.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the amendment of Mr. Killedar said that it was the collective voice of the Corporation and not of any particular community that should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, supporting the resolution, said that the House was practically agreed on the principle of the Corporation having the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner. It should be the right of every full-fledged local self-governing body to do so. The difference was on the "modus operandi" of appointing a Commissioner, and he hoped that some way would be found to meet difficulty.

Dr. Mascarenhas supported the resolution.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonker said that they should wait for circumstances to bring about a change.

Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh said that, on principle, he was opposed to the resolution. In the alternative, he supported Mr. Killedar's amendment.

Mr. R. K. Tatnis wanted to know why a similar move when the Congress Ministry was in power was abandoned in the past. He pointed out that complaints of corruption and nepotism were being made about the Calcutta Municipal Corporation which was vested with the power of appointing its chief executive.

Mr. I. S. Patel, supporting the resolution, said that the Corporation was confronted with a principle. The Municipal Congress Party had no quarrel with Commissioner, and it was only moving with the times.

Mr. Zulmiram Chavdhury said that the principle should not be discarded, because some people apprehended corruption would creep in. Even the I.C.S. could not wholly immune from such a taint. Nor could it be said that what the I.C.S could do, no non-I.C.S. could do.

Dr S. P Mehta said that if the power of appointing a Commissioner rested with the Corporation, then he was bound to be influenced by the party which was in a majority and which was in power. He would have no objection if the appointment was always and definitely made through the Public Service Commission.

Replying to the debate, Mr. S. K Patil, the Leader of the Congress Party, said that the move was not a new one. It was there in 1920. At that time, the Congress Party was not there, and still a resolution seeking powers for the Corporation to appoint the Municipal Commissioner was passed. Referring to Mr. Bharucha's amendment, he said that he was 100 per cent with the spirit of it. But he was working for a Municipal Service Commission, instead of a Public Service Commission. He did not want to commit himself for the latter. But if he failed in his object, he assured the mover of the amendment that he would accept his suggestion.

All the amendments were rejected and Mr. Patil's resolution was passed. The House, then, adjourned till June 10.

Ex-Minister Examined In Punjab Mail Derailment

PATNA, May 7 (U.P.I.): Mr. Anugaha Narayan Sinha, former Finance Minister of Bihar, was examined today in the Punjab Mail Derailment Case at his residence in Kadam Kuan, Patna. In his evidence, Mr. Sinha stated that he remembered to have seen Srikant Azad, the accused, once probably in November last who, he stated, came to his house with three students. These boys came to take his help in their application for mercy which they wanted to file before the Government, as they had been convicted in the same case. He said to them that he did not know the Judicial Secretary and was unable to help in the matter. He also remembered Premi Azad, the approver. Premi had seen him in connection with his studying in the Pathputra School.

In this case there are twelve accused, out of whom two turned to be approver. The enquiry is proceeding.

Tribute To Bombay Squadrons Of R. A. F.

Tribute to the part of the Bombay Squadrons of the Royal Air Force in bringing victory is paid by Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister for Aircraft Production, in a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Acknowledging "with great pleasure" a further gift of £5,000 from the Bombay War Gifts Fund, Sir Stafford says: "We are now on the brink of victory, and it is with pride and gratitude that we look back on the part played by the Bombay Squadrons. I send my warm thanks to all our friends in Bombay who have contributed so generously."

Chargola Valley Tea Estates Ltd.

Indian Tea Industry is one of all the growing industries of the world. It is always paying good returns both to the shareholders and investors and is expected to pay more unexpected returns in future. So we hope investment in Tea shares will be of more profitable to the investors. Chargola Valley Tea Garden is one of the best gardens at Ratabari whose products have a good demand in the market and the Tea is being sold in the wholesale market. We are sure investors if they invest in Chargola Tea shares will gain. We wish all success to this national industry.

Goodbye To Domestic Black-out Materials

The Government of Bombay announces that it will not now be necessary to reimpose lighting restrictions on internal lighting of buildings in Bombay City at 48 hours' notice. There is, therefore, no need to preserve light shades, screens and other black-out materials.

The restrictions on vehicles lighting and on external lighting on buildings for decoration, advertisement and similar purposes, however, remain in force.

Hand-Loom Weavers' Conference

The 4th Session of the C P and Berar Handloom Weavers' Conference will be held at Nagpur on the 13th and 14th instant under the presidentship of Mr K K Koshti of Poona. The chairman of the reception Committee is Mr Abdul Sattar Farouqui, editor "The Alfarouque Kampiee and the conference will be opened by Samaj Bhushan T B Mirbah of Sangamner.

The 3rd session of the Bombay Presidency Handloom Weavers' Conference is scheduled to be held at Sholapur sometime in June.

At a recent general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Handloom Weavers' Association, which was held at Poona under the presidentship of Mr B B Walvekar, M.L.A. and attended by over 500 delegates from all the province, a resolution congratulating the Government of India for the proposed Hand-loom Board for India was passed. The meeting urged that while forming such a Board the Government should see that weavers from all over the country get an adequate representation, and requested to appoint atleast 2 representatives of the Association on the Board.

The control orders of the Government on yarn and cloth and the difficulties felt by the weavers were also discussed and it was resolved to authorise Mr Walvekar and Mr Koshti the president and the secretary respectively to approach the Government and put before the authorities all the grievances of the Hand-loom Industry and find out proper remedies to redress them in a satisfactory manner.

Monument For Ghalib's Tomb

NEW DELHI, May 6. (O.P.I.): In a statement issued by Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljl, M.L.A. (Central) he appeals to all lovers of Hindustani literature that Mirza Ghalib's tomb is without a monument and it is our duty to give him a befitting honour of which he deserves. He adds, "Ghalib's tomb is lying in Durgah Hazrat Nizamuddin unprotected in such a condition that it could not only be definitely but also likely to be lost. Hence it is the desire of whole India that necessary action be taken to protect the tomb. Ghalib was one of our greatest poets who gave us original thoughts in the form of poetry". Mr. Lalji suggested raising funds for building the tomb.

Bulgarian Political Crisis

SOFIA, May 6. (U.P.A.): A crisis has arisen within the largest Bulgarian political party, the Agrarian Union as the result of an accusation by Bulgarian Leftist Parties that the Agrarian Union harboring persons of Fascist sympathies.

All provincial leaders of the Agrarian Union have been summoned to a Conference in Sofia May 8th to discuss measures to purge the party of defeatists strengthen ties between the peasantry and workers.

Result Of Final L.M.P. Examinations

Number of successful candidates are as below:—

5 6 7 8 10 11 13 19 23 24 25 26 27 32 34 35 36 37 39 40 43 44 45 48 50 51 57 58 59 60 61 69 71 74 77 79 80 81 82 84 88 90 94 98 99 100 101 102 104 105 106 107 108.

Percentage of result comes to 48.5 per cent.

Number 69 stands first in order of merit.

Nurie To Tour Malabar

MADRAS, May 7. (O.P.I.): It is learnt that Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister Bombay, Hafiz Mohamad Ibrahim, ex-Minister U.P. and Moulana Fazlur Rahman general secretary, All-India Jamiatul Ulema, Dr. Shoukat Ansari and Moulana Abdul Majid Khawaja, President All-India Muslim Majlis will tour Malabar after attending the first annual session of Kerala Muslim Majlis Conference to be held at Calicut on May 19 and 20.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Kumah Gandharv. 8.45 Violin 8-50 News (M). 9.0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Bhajan. 9.25 Geet. 9.40 P. N. Devoolkar.

12-30 p.m. Songs (M). 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Break for Lunch (G). 4-20 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 4-50 AIR Trio. 5-0 Pardon me. 5-15 Krishnabai Bahutule. 5-30 Haripada Chowdhury (Flute). 5-45 Topical Talk. 6-55 Locals. 6.0 Susheela Tembe. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Selection of Records. 7.0 (Global Strategy) (M). 7-15 P. N. Dewoolkar. 7-30 Krishabai Bahutule. 7-40 Haripada Chowdhury (Flute). 8.0 Kumar Gandharv. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Thumri and Dadra. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Rise of Middle Class (E). 10.0 Kazimiera Lipszyt. 10-30 Interlude. 10-40 Branco Bratich (Tenor). 10-50 Hilda Flanders.

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During the troublesome period when Babies are teething, they often suffer from Gripe. Your Baby's suffering may lead to more serious troubles....

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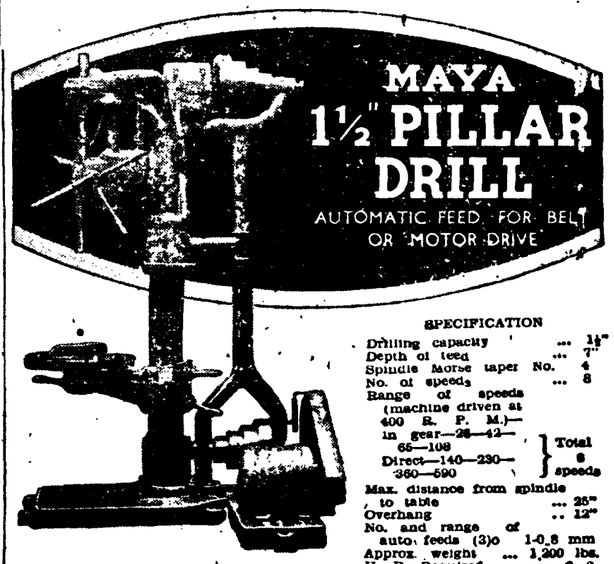

SPECIFICATION

Drilling capacity	... 1½"
Depth of feed	... 7"
Spindle Morse taper No.	4
No. of speeds	... 8
Range of speeds (machine driven at 400 R. P. M.)— in gear—28—42—65—108 / Direct—140—230—360—590	Total 8 speeds
Max. distance from spindle to table	... 25"
Overhang	.. 12"
No. and range of auto. feeds (3)o	1-0.8 mm
Approx. weight	... 1,200 lbs.
H. P. Required	 2-3

NEW IMPROVED MODEL.
M.T.C. Specification Grade 1.

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Bank Street, BOMBAY.

Vinolia is such a comfort-making soap. Every wash with it is wonderfully cooling, gloriously refreshing. And the scent of the soap is so stimulating, so *exhilarating*—it gives a new lease of life to tired senses and nerves

VINOLIA WHITE ROSE SOAP

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VAST POSSIBILITIES BEFORE RAMIE FIBRE

Florida Takes Up Cultivation: Brazil Can Produce More If Market Is Guaranteed

WASHINGTON (By Mail) (U.P.A.): Ramie fibre used commercially and as a substitute for silk in some cases, according to the commerce department "has vast possibilities" as a major article of world commerce

It is a socalled "bast fibre" in the nettle family and is found today chiefly in Brazil and to a limited extent in certan southern areas of the United States, Argentina, El Salvador, Mexico, Cuba and Haiti. It is also grown as a garden crop in India, Japan and China.

STRONGER THAN FLAX

Fibre from the plant is said to be remarkably strong, even stronger than flax. It is not much affected by moisture and when mature and properly processed has good elasticity, a high natural luster, is durable and light in weight. It can be spun, either alone or mixed with other fibres for use in cool lightweight clothing and other fabrics.

Sea water does not injure it. This fact accounts for its widespread use in India, China and Japan for making fish nets. Ramie twine is useful in places where twine must stand the vagaries of weather.

CULTIVATION IN FLORIDA

In the United States ramie is used principally in shaft and pump packing because it wears better than flax. Manufacturers soon after the war bought up all available supplies because the raw material market virtually disappeared in the Far East and notably the Philippines where most of our imports originated. Now, however, its cultivation is being undertaken in Florida.

In 1939, 494,778 kilograms of ramie fibre were exported from the Philippines, more than half of which went to Japan where it was in demand for fish-nets and a high quality line like cloth. In 1940, exports totalled 849 kilograms but the market had shifted to Great Britain which accounted for 636,693 kilograms.

IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

If Brazil is assured of a continuing market, the commerce department feels that the fibre has unlimited possibilities in the Western Hemisphere. Ramie is best processed by hand, for th fibre when first harin Florida have been turned over to date on practicable method of machine treatment has been found. Thus its growth now is only profitable where there is an abundance of low priced labour.

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LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): The annual report of the Burma Corporation says that no evidence of the condition of the Corporation's concessions in Burma is yet available.

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BY

PROF. M. K. SEN, M. A.

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PORTUGAL SEIZES GERMAN LEGATION

LISBON, May 6. (Reuter): THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT THIS EVENING SEIZED ALL GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL PROPERTY ON THE GROUND THAT THE NATIONAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT NO LONGER EXISTS.

THE GERMAN LEGATION, CONSULATE AND OTHER OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN SEALED AND PLACED UNDER GUARD. THE MINISTERS' MISSION IS REGARDED AS HAVING CEASED. THE SEIZED PROPERTY WILL EVENTUALLY BE HANDED TO WHATEVER ENTITY REPRESENTING GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY, WHETHER AN INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION OR A GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED BY THE ALLIED POWERS.

It is believed that it is the first time that one nation has both 'de facto' and 'de jure' recognised status in sovereignty of another. Portugal, in fact, is the first country to take bold action to meet the unprecedented situation of a belligerent Government disintegrating on the battlefield without first asking for armistice.

There is much speculation here as to how much gold, known to have been accumulating recently in the legation vaults, will be found still there.

Purely private property is not affected by the present decision so that for the moment there will be many German assets still untouched.

There were extraordinary scenes outside the legation to-night. Republican guards were on duty and among them distracted German diplomats were hurrying hither and thither hoping to save personal chattels from being sealed. The Minister had to leave his residence and put up in a hotel.

This debacle came at the of the Hitler Memorial Day during which there were scenes of Prussian heelclicking and Hitler salutes as the Minister and his big staff toured the town.

Incorporation Of S. W. Africa

Union Delegation's Proposed Demand At Peace Conference

SAN FRANCISCO: South Africa, I am reliably informed, is giving official notice to the United Nations Conference of its intention to demand later at the peace conference the termination of the present mandate over the ex-German territory in South-West Africa and its incorporation in the Union, cables David Friedmann, Reuter's special correspondent.

For 25 years, Friedmann adds, South Africa has governed and administered South-West-Africa as an integral part of its own territory and has promoted to the utmost the material and moral well-being of its inhabitants.

There is no prospect of the territory ever existing as a separate state and the ultimate objective of the mandatory principle is, therefore, impossible of achievement.

Czechs Demand Scrapping Muich Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (U.P.A.): Czech Foreign Minister Jan. Masaryk told the United Press of America today that Czechoslovakia demands the scrapping of the Munich Pact and claims full sovereignty over Sudetenland and all territory lost to the Reich by the Munich Pact.

Masaryk said that German, Hungarian and all other political and racial minorities will be deported from the disputed borderline territories in order to prevent a second Munich.

"It is our intention to stretch our frontiers out to limits established by the Versailles Treaty which created our Republic", Masaryk said.

UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUSSIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE AT 'FRISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6. (Reuter): Ukrainian and White Russian delegations to the United Nations Conference arrived from Russia in two Soviet planes today.

They will take their seats tomorrow on various committee assignments which have been allocated to them.

INDIANS CELEBRATE MAY DAY IN LONDON

LONDON, May 6. (Reuter): Indian seamen and workers were present at May Day celebrations at the Indian Workers Centre. The room was decorated with Red flags and portraits of Stalin and Nehru.

S. Quershi, Secretary of the Centre, said "We rejoice at the victory of the Red Army, the army of liberation. We hope one day this gallant army will crush Imperialism as it crushed Fascism on the continent".

Mr. Dilip Sen—former President of the Cambridge University Majlis, said he was impressed by Molotov's reference to Indias bondage at San Francisco Conference. The voice of Free India will be heard in all war conferences in the near future, he said.

Congratulations were expressed to Mrs. Pandit for exposing British misrule in India in the United States.

IRON SOVIET MILITARY ORDER

MOSCOW, May 6 (Reuter): Iron Soviet military order has been established in Berlin, says Duncan Hooper, Reuter's Special Correspondent).

The Germans are crowding round proclamations pasted on walls by the Soviet Command to find out what they have to do. Workers, officials and engineers are given their assignments, and begin, under Russian orders, or problems of reconstruction.

Soviet generals who stormed the city are now working with the same energy with which they planned the destruction of the garrison, on problems such as clearing away the wreckage of battle, registering the population, issuing ration-cards and safeguarding food supplies.

Application For Dabholkar Scholarships Invited

As the selection of students for the Dabholkar scholarships for the year 1945-46 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on June 15 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before June 15.

Poor and deserving Female students of the community studying in Vernacular or English schools or colleges, or taking up training in Nursing, etc., may also apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. The present Dabholkar Scholars if they need further help should make fresh applications.

INDIA AT 'FRISCO

Moscow Press Reactions

MOSCOW, May 7. (Reuter): The only Press reference traceable here to remarks on India in the speech of the Soviet Foreign Minister M. Molotov on April 30 is by Tass, the Soviet news agency, cables Duncan Hooper, Reuters' chief correspondent in the Soviet Union. Molotov is quoted as saying "We have at this Conference a delegation from India. But India is not an independent country. We all understand that a time will come when the voice of an Independent India will be heard (applause), yet we all agree with the opinion of Great Britain that under the present conditions Indian representatives should be allotted a place."

'Frisco Mass Meetings On India

THE IZVESTIA special correspondent M. Zhukov touched on India in a dispatch from San Francisco printed yesterday when he said: "Mass meetings are being organised by the National Committee of Liberation of India sharply criticising official delegates of India, who it is said, do not reflect the wishes and interests of Indian public opinion. It is characteristic that these meetings which are organised in largest halls in San Francisco are very popular. The audiences warmly welcome speakers who stress the necessity for undelayed and complete liberation of India and who appeal for Indo-American co-operation".

Otherwise little space generally is devoted here to India although the Soviet public is kept informed of all key events.

Events Of Grave Importance

The Soviet magazine "War and Working Class" recently printed two informative articles on India, the last of which appeared in the issue of April first and declared "a number of signs go to show that events of grave importance are maturing in India".

The writer of this article, M. Dyakov traced "symptoms of maturing great political events in India" in "the conflicts that have occurred lately between the Central Legislative Assembly and the Indian Government".

He quoted Mr. William Philips' report saying that the "Indian people are at war only in a legal sense" and "the present Indian Army is purely mercenary". "All facts show that far from relaxing, the political atmosphere in India is becoming more intense.

"The situation that has arisen in India indicates alignment of forces which have taken place for a more determined struggle and it is only most reactionary elements which have very narrow social base in the country—princes and big landowners—who support the present Colonial Regime, whereas main sections of Indian society are uniting more and more closely for struggle for India's independence".

CHOLERA TAKES HEAVY TOLL IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, May 6. (A. P. I.): Five hundred and nineteen seizures and 261 deaths were reported from cholera in the United Provinces during the week ending April 28 against 308 seizures and 137 deaths in the previous one.

99 seizures and 70 deaths were reported from plague during the same week.

Karachi League Office-Bearers

KARACHI, May 6. (A.P.): The election of new office-bearers of the Karachi City Muslim League were held to-day at the General Body meeting of the League under the chairmanship of Mr. M. H. Gazdar. Mr. Muzaharali Sayyid was elected president, Mr. Mirza Adam Khan and Shah Mohamed Shah two vice presidents and Mr. Mohamed Manif Gazdar, son of Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Joint Secretary. All the elections were unanimous and no one of the old office-bearers who were expelled from the League yesterday was present.

B. P. Co-op. Marketing Society Director

The Government of Bombay has accepted the resignation of Mr. B. V Jadhav of the post of Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Marketing Society, Limited, and has nominated Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji, of Bombay, to the Board of Directors of the Society for the period ending February 14, 1946.

Armed Dacoits Loot Gold Parcels From Train

AHMEDABAD, May 7 (A.P.I.): An armed dacoity is reported to have been committed by stopping a running train of the G.B.S. Railway. The dacoits are stated to have overpowered the guard and the engine driver and looted the mail van after injuring the sorter. The dacoits decamped with railway parcels containing gold, silver and other valuables.

Seth Shantiprasadji Jain, president-elect of the 21st annual session of the All-India Digamber Jain Parishad to be held at Jubulpore on the 12th inst. Seth Shantiprasad is a well-known industrialist, and was a member of the Indian Delegation which recently visited Australia.

Industrial Delegation

Reply To Mahatma's Criticism

Sir Sultan Chinoy, a member of the industrial delegation to United Kingdom, has issued the following statement:

"Mahatma Gandhi's statement regarding the unofficial Industrialists' Mission is somewhat misleading. The delegation is certainly non-official and not "so-called unofficial" as the Mahatma is pleased to put it. The personnel of the delegation should inspire confidence in minds of the general public. A l the industrialists are known for their independence of judgment and strength of character. They are fully aware that foreign capitalists have strangled Indian industries in the past a d, therefore, not likely to submit meekly to the continuance of the old regime in any new form. Everyone is exceedingly anxious to see the pace of Indian industrialisation accelerated on thoroughly Nationalist lines. The Mission will raise its unit ed voice in the interests of India as a whole and can be trusted to do its work fearlessly. I believe every man interested in the welfare of India should give his b essings to his countrymen who are going abroad with high hope and aspiration and with well-known, clearly defi ed views based on sound experience. Mahatma Gandhi's enigmatical language shoud cause no misgivings. Time alone will show what the Mission will have done for the country whose interests they have as close to their hearts as any other set of Indians."

A. D. Shroff On Mahatma's Criticism

"Gandhiji pronounces judgment readily on anything under the sun. He is the last person to be unchartable to anybody. But his latest statement attributing motives to the Indian capitalists has come as a surprise to me. On reflection, Gandhiji himself will discover that he has lapsed into another blunder though not Himalayan." This is the gist of an answer by Mr. A. D Shroff to a question put to him at a questions and answers meeting arranged by the Freedom Group at the Sir J. J. Modi Hall this evening.

Continuing Mr. Shroff said that the industrial mission is not in any way official. They are of course on the look out for some of our urgent necessities. But the object of the mission is to study the conditions in U. K. and U. S. A. Mr Shroff said that he himself and many others would have gone, if they were given transport facilities.

Frontier Akali Conference Demands

PESHAWAR, May 6 (A.P.I.): The Frontier Akali Conference adopted a resolution, declaring that the existing Indian constitution is detrimental to the economic and social interests of the country and unless a national Government is formed at the Centre there is no likelihood of any improvement under the present condition.

The Conference also demanded the release of all the political prisoners and detenus and urged Government to give an assurance that the demand for Pakistan will not be conceded in the future constitution for India and that no particular community will dominate over the others in the Punjab.

Another resolution demanded at least 30 per cent representation for Sikhs in the Punjab and one Sikh Minister in the Frontier Cabinet.

By a third resolution the Conference demanded the commutation of the death sentences passed on Ashti and Chimur prisoners.

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Present Bench Not Appeal Court

KEDAR'S ARGUMENT IN ASHTI-CHIMUR CASE APPLICATION

NAGPUR, May 7 (A.P.I.): The application filed on behalf of the seven prisoners condemned to death in the Chimur and Ashti cases, challenging the validity of Mr. Justice Pollock's opinion on their 'habeas corpus' petition, came up today before Justice Sir M. B. Niyogi and Mr. Justice C. R. Haemeon, when preliminary arguments by Dr. T. J. Kedar, Senior Defence Counsel, were heard.

Mr. Justice Pollock, it may be remembered, had expressed his opinion, as the third judge, in support of the finding of Mr. Justice Haemeon, following the recording if dissenting orders by Justices Sir M. B. Niyogi and C. R. Haemeon.

After hearing Dr. Kedar's arguments, the judges reserved orders.

Dr. Kedar said that the Court was not bound to accept the opinion of Mr. Justice Pollock because there was no provision in law for the appointment of a third judge when the judges of the Division Court were equally divided in opinion on the application under 'habeas corpus'. The Court was not exercising original jurisdiction, nor appelate jurisdictiin, nor revisional jurisdiction. The third judge had been appointed under Section 429 Cr. P. C. This could only be done when the judges of an appeal court were divided in opinion. The present bench was not an appeal court.

Similarly, Sectiin 439 of Cr. P. C. could not come into operation as the present Division Bench was not sitting as a revisional court. Finally, Clause 26 of Letters Patent could not help the. Crown as t also spoke of the Court exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.

The Court had further to see what was the nature of proceedings for a writ of 'habeas corpus' or the applicatiin in the nature of 'habeas corpus'. In English Law, the proceeding was neither a civil nor a criminal matter. In America the proceeding was regarded as a civil matter.

The prisoner, whose liberty was invaded, was regarded as a plaintiff and the person who restrained the liberty was regarded as a defendant.

Proceeding, Dr. Kedar said that even though a petition was made by a person imprisoned for an offence, it was held in America that a criminal matter ended with the sentence. Thereafter, the person who complained of restraint on his liberty, became a plaintiff and was deemed to try for the vindication of his freedom.

In India, the point as to the nature of these proceedings had not been hitherto decided, added Defence Counsel. Section 491 dealt with several matters. A husband could apply for the release of his wife, a guardian could apply for the release of his ward or a rani might apply for freedom against the restraint placed on her by a Deputy Commissioner. Similarly, a prisoner sentenced by a material law court might apply for release or the native chief might apply for his release from restraint by a Governor in a colony. All these matters could be enquired into under Section 491 (habeas corpus) provided the person complaining had been illegally or improperly detained. Therefore it could not be said that the proceeding under Section 491 'habeas corpus'—was necessarily criminal or civil.

Counsel said that in his opinion the proceeding was a matter of high prerogative over which the legislature had invested the High Court with jurisdiction. It had special jurisdiction and, as was held in Madras and Calcutta High Courts, since Section 429 dealt only with appellate jurisdiction and not special jurisdiction a third judge could not be appointed.

Continuing his arguments, Dr. Kedar said that, for the same reason a third judge could not be appointed under clauses 26 of Letters Patent. Even if one could be appointed, there was a further point that no hearing was granted to the applicants by the Third Judge and therefore his decision could not be legal. In this connection, counsel relied upon a recent Privy Council decision.

Justice Niyogi: "What will happen then? If the Third Judge cannot be appointed under Cr. P. C. or under Letters Patent, what will be our position?"

Dr. Kedar: "You will be as you were. It is for the legislature to make a provision for a difference of opinion on a 'Habeas Corpus' petition. It has not done so. It only did for the original appellate and revisional juridiction and not for any special jurisdiction like 'Habeas Corpus.' It is of course the legislature which is wise enough to provide in section 491 for a rule-making power whereby our High Court could have made rules for meeting a case of difference of opinion between judges. The High Court has not made the rules and it is not our fault but theirs. So in the absence of rules made by the High Court, no Third Judge could legally be appointed."

Justice Niyogi pointed out that the Chief Justice had passed an order.

Dr. Kedar replied that the Chief Justice was not the High Court. Section 491 said that it was the High Court which must make the rules and the High Court meant the Chief Justice and all other judges Therefore the order passed by the Chef Justce was to be ignored. He added: "It is moreover an administrative order. We were not given any hearng as we are not expected to in an administrative matter. It has not the sanctitity of a judicial order. It is not binding on us nor is it binding on this bench."

Justice Niyogi: "But do you mean to say that we should question the Chief Justice's order and decide whether the opinion of Mr. Justice Pollock is binding on us or not?"

Dr. Kedar: "It is the duty of your bench to do so. Supposing the Chief Justice had ordered that the registrar should act as a judge, would your lordships have passed an order in pursuance of the opinoon of the registrar? You havt to see whether the opinion given by any judge has been given by a judge with jurisdiction. If there is absence of jurisdiction opinion will have to be ignored."

Turkey Changes Her Status

Importance Of Recent Move To Allies

(BY ALFRED JOACHIM FISCHER)

The Turkish declaration of war has added an army of 23 well-equipped divisions to the forces of Germany's enemies. This decision on the part of Ankara will be particularly painful for the German General Staff since the war material of their new foe is foremost "made in Germany" and of best quality. Indeed, before the Turks, loyal to their alliance with Great Britain, stopped their chrome exports to Hitler in April 1944, the Third Reich even sent them a consignment of Royal Tiger Tanks, the so-called super tanks. Since August 1944, when Turkey took the initiative in breaking off her diplomatic relations with Germany, the Wilhelmstrasse has still been hoping to be able to avoid a military conflict. The Nazi press even employed a relatively mild tone towards the "hard-pressed Turkish Republic" and its "fundamentally well-meaning President Inounu", and invented a special Red Bogey with the fantastic project of a Soviet Republic in the Dardanelles, in the hope of reviving the traditional differences existing between Russia and Turks since 1700 which had only been removed for two decades through the statesmanlike foresight of Ataturk and Soviet diplomats. This game failed.

Germany has always paid high tribute to the Turkish soldier whom she named the "Prussian of the Balkans." During the last war, the Osman army was beaten together with the Germans to which it was allied. However, the Third Reich, which respects military genius above everything else, has not forgotten the fact that out of the ruins of that defeat, Ataturk formed a new fighting force, capable of gaining a victory in the Anatolian war, over their Greek enemies, commanding the moral support of the Allies, possessing three times the amount of equipment and being twice as strong in numbers. The Turkish army became something of a legend. The alliance which Turkey concluded on paper with Great Britain and France in 1939, and which has now been put into effect, may have little material influence on the whole course, practically already decided, of the war, but the greater, will be the demoralising effect on the German people.

TURKISH STRENGTH

The leaders of the 18 million Turks, a homogeneous nation, 97 per cent of which are Mahomedans, are almost exclusively officers of the Anatolian War. Ismet, Ataturk's successor, dropped his family-name Inounu from the decisive battle of Ineunu as a title of honour bestowed on him by the National Assembly in recognition of his military leadership. During the years of peaceful development, he liked to be called "General of Peace." This General of Peace, however, is a typical Turk, cautious and suspicious, leaving nothing undone to secure a strong armed peace. He has often been accused of timidity—in not taking advantage of the most favourable opportunity for entering the war on our side. Nobody will be able to say, however, that his army would ever have faced an Axis attack unprepared. The defence budget has always had pride of place, and German officers who were eager to visit Turkish manoeuvres, knew very well that they could have made no easy blitz campaign in this country whose peasants cherish the slogan "May the plough rest, when the sword calls us".

The Turkish Chatidja Line stretching subterraneously from the Black Sea to the Marmara Sea, was regarded as the most modern fortifications in Europe from a military as well as a hygienic viewpoint. Active Turkish help is expected for the conquest of the remaining, not yet liberated Dodecanes Isles. The extent to which Turkish forces will participate in the mopping-up operation in Yugoslavia and in the actual war against Germany itself has probably not yet been determined.

ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE,—

GENERAL SURVEY

In any case it may be of interest to give a short survey of the new Turkish army. For generations the Turk was known as the most fanatical fighter in the world. Compulsory military service extends over two years, including at least two large-scale manoeuvres every year and frequent refresher courses. The Turkish artillery includes 5 cm. guns, improved French 7,5's, British and American 10,5's and heavy 12's. Preference was given to the Howitzer type of gun. Of international standing are the first class mountain artillery with larger calibres than even the German manoeuvres guests—among them 'Botschafter' von Papen, formerly Lt. Col. and Chief of Staff of the 1st Turkish Army—had ever seen.

Although Turkey received large supplies of war materials, in the first place from Germany, but also from Great Britain (even during the blackest days of 1940) and from America (Lend and Lease), the Turkish Forces are not sufficiently mechanised, i.e., they lack the mobility of a modern fighting army. Their chief defect, however, is caused by the fact that, unlike for instance the highly industrialised Sweden, their country possesses practically no war industry of its own. The few and far between engineering shops are only found in five important towns. A chemical industry does not exist at all. The Turks have several times tried to build up stocks of medical supplies—particularly from Germany and Palestine; but each time a contingent arrived, a disastrous earthquake has called for their immediate use.

The Turkish Air Force was intiated 19 years ago with the help of Russian experts, while hundreds of its exports received their training directly in the Soviet Union.

The Air Fleet estimated at 400 first-class machines, comprises a variety of types, in accordance with the former trade connections of this important chrome country. It consists of Flying Fortresses from America, Hurricanes and Mosquitoes from Britain, and Heinkel bombers of the latest types from Third Reich. Parachute warefare is popular in Turkey. The Turkish parachutists—including considerable number of women—had already made 2,317 descents up to 1938. I remember the Parachute exercises, lasting several hours every day, which were made publicly from the tower of the Ankara Stadium and constituted an excellent propaganda.

The Turkish Navy is not fitted for major operations, consisting of one old battle cruiser, the re-conditioned Coeben, another big cruiser and two smaller ones of later design, 10 destoyers and torpedo boats and eight submarines. The small state-owned Merchant Navy (approximately 260,000 gross tons) could hardly be transferred to active war service.

POWER TO AID ALLIES

A Turkish air-net in Western Anatolia (comprising aerodromes, airfields, etc., constructed for the greater part by Britons and Americans) will help to liberate the last Aegean isles, so vital for the security of Smyrna, the greatest port of Anatolia. Turkey is now directly connected with Allied stocks and resources in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Iraq and offers ideal transit facilities to Russia.

Finally, the Turkish tracks—better and shorter than the Trans-Iranian—can handle incomparably more Allied traffic in support of the Soviet war effort. Another advantage is provided by the fact that the sea route to Messina and Alexandretta is more than 3,200 miles shorter than the way through the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf.

Notwithstanding certain weak spots in her defence system, Turkey has great possibilities for active participation in the Allied war-effort. It is not immaterial that the army now stands under the command of 55-year old General Kazim Orbay, who contrary to his predecessor Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, prefers mobile strategy to mere defensive tactics. This new chief of the great General Staff, who is decidedly pro-British, took part in the negotiations for the Anglo-French-Turkish Trade Agreement held in London. As a successful ammunition expert he solicited considerable deliveries even at that critical time of 1939-1940.

The brilliant strategical achievements of this former Adjutant of Enver Pasha justify the hope that he will fulfil successfully any task which the final phase of the war may impose on the Turkish army.

DOENITZ ORDERS SURRENDER

(Continued from Page 1)

tion justice shall be the supreme law and guiding principle. We must also recognize law as the basis of all relations between nations. We must recognize it and respect it from inner conviction. Respect for treaties will be as sacred as the aim of our nation to belong to the European family of nations as a member of which we want to mobilize all human moral and material forces in order to heal the wounds which the war has caused. Then we may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among nations without which the world cannot recover. Then we may hope that we will again receive freedom without which no nations can lead a bearable and dignified existence. Let us devote the future of our nation to the meditation of our innermost and best forces of the German spirit which has given the world lasting achievements and values.

"To our pride in the heroic struggle of our nation let us link determination, belonging as we do to the world of Christian western civilization to make the honest work of peace a contribution which shall be worthy of the best traditions of our nation. May God not leave us in our efforts. May He bless our difficult task."

After the speech there was a silence of three minutes on the Flensburg Radio.

Virtual End Of War In Europe

Admiral Doenitz's order means virtual end of the war in Europe. Admiral Karl Doenitz, who on May 1 took over Hitler's powers, has been generally regarded as the man from whom the surrender order would go out to the last remaining German troops in arms. It was Admiral Doenitz who told the German people of Hitler's death. He claimed Hitler had appointed him as his successor on the previous day.

Himmler who had previously jumped into limelight when his surrender negotiations with Count Bernadotte became known and who was considered to have taken over power in Germany, disappeared from news after Doenitz's announcement. It is too early to say what effect the Doenitz order has had on the remaining active fighting fronts.

Yesterday's German 'communique' reported that fighting was still going on in Czechoslovakia. Today's German communique is not yet received.

'PRAVDA' CHARGES HIMMLER

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): Moscow radio today quoted the "Pravda" as stating that Himmler is held directly responsible for the crimes perpetrated in the German concentration camp in Auschwitz.

"Over four million people were exterminated in the Auschwitz camp" "The Pravda" says.

"One thousand to 1,200 persons were killed daily in death chambers and their bodies burned. This camp set up directly by the German Government was organised by Himmler. Himmler personally inspected it and acquainted himself with methods of mass extermination and himself gave instructions."

INDIA AND WORLD T. U. C. SESSION

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (Reuter): When the New World Federation of Trade Unions meets at its new headquarters in Paris in September, India should present its claim for membership, declared Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organisations today.

He was speaking at a Press Conference held by the participants at the recent trades-union conference held at Oakland, California.

The preamble to the constitution of the New World Federation declares that membership will not be restricted by race, nationality, religion or political opinion. A tentative constitution disclosed here today that Russia is to have three seats and Britain and the United States two each in the Executive Council.

Hitler And Goering Seen Fleeing?

BERCHTESGADEN, May 7 (U.P.A.): The widespread belief that Adolf Hitler is not dead is held by Germans and Austrians of the Salzburg and Berchtesgaden districts, United Press of America correspondent, Jack Fleischer, reported today from the German Fuehrer's erstwhile mountain retreat.

One report was that Hitler and Reich Marshal Hermann Goering were seen fleeing towards Lake Hinter in Austria, thirty miles east of Berchtesgaden, a week ago, the correspondent said.

One farm-woman said that during the past two years the Germans had forced foreign workers to construct mammoth caves and bunkers in the mountains in that area.

The correspondent, who had toured Berchtesgaden just before sending his despatch, said that some idea of the estate—with its scores of buildings, lodges, SS. barracks, restaurants and Hitler's private villa—could be gained by looking through the telephone directory of the place.

The directory listed about 600 numbers including "No. 366" for Hitler's mistress, Eva Braun, with the note in parenthesis that it was the number for her "bunker", meaning air-raid shelter.

Above the number listed for Miss Braun was that for Hitler's reception room: "No. 365". "No. 417" was the telephone listing for Miss Braun's regular quarters.

HITLER'S BERCHTESGADEN HIDEOUT DESTROYED

LONDON, May 7. (Globe): Americans entering Berchtesgaden have found that Hitler's famous eyrie was fully obliterated by the R.A.F. The famous view room, where Hitler entertained Britain's peace-seeking Premier Chamberlain, is a skeleton of four walls, rafters and joists.

Nothing escaped the bombing, except Hitler's palatial underground home, 300 feet under the mountains, where Hitler had special suites for guests, a complete barracks and special guards. There was even an operating theatre and dentist's room.

The Americans found twelve political police remaining in Berchtesgaden. They put up their hands and explained that S.S. men who had started a fire amid the ruins had fled up the mountains. Two of them were later captured, and they are the only Germans remaining in Berchtesgaden to-day, reports a Sunday Dispatch correspondent.

Nazis In Norway Give Up

Continued From Page 1)

1940. Six days later Allied expeditionary forces landed in Northern Norway. On June 10 the same year they withdrew.

An earlier report said negotiations were in progress for the surrender of Germans in Norway through Sweden. A number of German troops are reported to be heading for the Swedish frontier in advance of the formal surrender. Apart from any troops who may have escaped, Germans in the Norwegian garrison are believed to consist of about 2,00,000 army, 50,000 navy and 50,000 air force.

There are believed to be between 200 and 300 U-boats in the Norwegian Fjords. The German airforce is thought to number about 300 to 400 aircraft, most of them fighters.

Latest reports forecasting imminent surrender of the Norway garrison were that the German forces were concentrating to facilitate mass surrender. Doctor Hans Thomsen, the German Minister to Sweden, visited the Norwegian border to participate in the negotiations between General Boehme, the German Commander-in-Chief in Norway, and the Swedish authorities.

Later an American broadcaster over the Stockholm radio said "the Germans in Norway have finally surrendered. It looks as if some German forces in Norway are going to be interned in Sweden. The marching out of Norway may start either today or tomorrow.

The broadcaster said it is expected a quarter million Germans will assemble at Norway's ports to await transport in British commanded ships to Germany. "There will be lot of shooting before all the Germans are out of the country", he said. Gestapo and quisling youngsters will try to make trouble to the very last hour "just as a similar organisation did in Denmark", he declared.

Excitement In London

LONDON, May 7 (U.P.A.): Excitement reigned throughout the city all morning, with crowds milling in Piccadily, Trafalgar Square and in front of No. 10, Downing Street, where military and political celebrities were coming and going.

The Cenotaph flag was draped with a huge wreath inscribed "Gratitude from Denmark". Nearby a sign painter in front of the Ministry of Labour was painting in huge yellow letters—"The War Against Japan" a reminder of what lies ahead.

HOW INDIANS WILL CELEBRATE

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): Extensive arrangements have been made for Indians in London to celebrate V-Day side by side with the British people. Indian servicemen recently repatriated from German prison camps and now in Eastern England, recuperating after their four years of captivity, are joining the people of neighbouring villages and towns in their celebrations.

WILD SCENES IN NEW YORK

Reuter adds: There were wild scenes of joy in New York within a few minutes of the report from Rheims that Germany had surrendered unconditionally.

Ticker tapes and bits of torn up telephone books started fluttering down from sky-scrapers in the city's traditional manner of celebration

EUROPE NEEDS 12,000,000 TONS OF FOOD

WASHINGTON, May 7 (U.P.A.): The Department of Agriculture reported today that Europe will need a minimum of 12,000,000 tons of food beginning August 1, 1945.

The department said that if widespread starvation is to be prevented, the Allies must supply food for virtually every liberated nation.

DAWN OF PEACE IN EUROPE

Continued From Page 1)

every contingency likely to arise out of the laying down of German arms, adds Wighton.

It gives directions for the formal handing over of the German Navy with its great fleet of U-boats and goes into considerable detail in dealing with the dispositions of the German armed forces as a whole.

In the last war, the Germans surrendered their then much greater Navy to the Allies, but subsequently they scuttled their ships at Scapa Flow, off the North Coast of Scotland.

Mr. Winston Churchill promised the British Parliament he would give the earliest possible news of victory, and it is probable he will make an announcement in the House of Commons in the afternoon. It is still not quite clear whether the parliamentary announcement can be linked with the world broadcast.

It has been generally believed in London, for some days now, that the official Three Power Announcement was all that stood between the world and this grat news.

LONDON GOES GAY

Mr. Churchill entertained to lunch three British Chiefs of Staff—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Charles Portal.

By the afternoon, public instinct for great tidings had anticipated the official announcement to such an extent that all famous public places like Whitehall, the environs of Buckingham Palace, and the vicinity of Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives, were crowded, and flags appeared from almost every window.

The House of Lords will hold its own service in Westminster Abbey.

I understand arrangements have been made for the Supreme Commander, General Dwight Eisenhower, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander to give a world victory broadcast from British Broadcasting Corporation transmitters. If possible, this will take place within 24 hours of the official victory announcement.

On Wednesday, May 9, Prime Minister Churchill will give a historic oration in moving an address to the King congratulating him upon the success of his arms and upon the defeat of his enemies.

Greatest Surrender In History

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): "The Six Years' War" in Europe has ended with the greatest surrender in history, cables Reuter's Military Correspondent. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 Germans will now become prisoners. The Western Allies will hold more than they have troops in the field.

They may remain prisoners for years. Under the rules of war, prisoners are held until the signing of the peace which is not anticipated for a considerable time.

Some of them, however, will be released early on for work on the land to ease the economic difficulties in Central Europe. The Russians have again said that German prisoners should be used to make good some of the damage they have done. It is believed that the Russian view is that the camps should be combed for suitable men for this work, but that there shall be no general conscription of German labour.

Despite Admiral Doenitz's unconditional surrender, it is probable that at the last minute Field Marshal Ernst von Schoerner will order his troops in Czechoslovakia to retire and surrender to General Patton's Third Army and not to the Russians. If that happens, General Patton will presumably refuse to accept the surrender, and order them to give themselves up to the Russians.

It also remains to be seen whether the German pockets on the French Atlantic coast, in the Channel islands, in Breslau and in Latvia, will accept Admiral Doenitz's surrender.

In London, it is believed that one of the reasons for delaying the announcement of "V-Day" is that the Allies wish to make sure that Admiral Doenitz can enforce his surrender on all German battlegroups before telling the world that the war is over.

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW YORK: The Transradio News Service this evening circulated the following announcement from its correspondent at S. H. A. E. F. Paris. S. H. A. E. F. authorised correspondents at 4-45 p. m. (Paris time) to state that S.H.A.E.F. has made nowhere any official statement for publication up to that hour concerning complete surrender of all the German forces in Europe and any story to that effect is unauthorised."

NO COMMENT

Two words "no comment" was the only statement coming from the San Francisco Office of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, when queried on the German surrender report.

Viceroy Felicitates Mountbatten And Leese

NEW DELHI, May 7 (A.P.I.): "The whole campaign has been a grand inter-service affair and the safety of India's eastern boundary is now assured", says Lord Louis Mountbatten Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, in a message to H. E. Sir John Colville, Acting Viceroy of India, thanking His Excellency for a message of congratulation on the capture of Rangoon, says a Press Note.

His Excellency's message read: "The Government of India and I send our warmest congratulations on the capture of Rangoon and the brilliant campaign leading up to it. Our thoughts are with you and your victorious sea, land and air forces, which include so many sons of India."

In a message to General Leese, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, south-east Asia, His Excellency said: "Heartiest congratulations to you and all under your command on the capture of Rangoon. A splendid campaign ended.

I have telegraphed separately to Mountbatten. To mark the occasion, I have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,48,000 for the clubs you are setting up for British officers and other ranks in Burma, in addition to the grant of Rs. 3 lakhs already made for amenities for your Indian troops. Best wishes for your continued success."

General Leese replied: "Thank you on behalf of all ranks of the Allied Land Force for your kind congratulations on the capture of Rangoon. India may well be proud of the outstanding part her sons have played in the Burma campaign. Thank you very much indeed for your very handsome present of Rs. 1,48,000 which will be most helpful to us in establishing clubs for British officers and other ranks in Burma.

WARDHA MAHILA ASHRAM

The Secretary, Mahila Ashram, Wardha, C. P. writes:—

The Ashram will be reopening on the 20th June after the summer vacation. Candidates desirous of admission should send in their applications on or before the 25th May.

No fees of any kind are charged. The monthly expenses come up to an average of Rs. 25 per head, apart from the initial expenses. A few scholarships are available to deserving candidates, the amount varying according to their merits and requirements, but never exceeding Rs. 15.

The detailed prospectus and the application form for admission can be had from the Secretary, Mahila Ashram, Wardha on payment of As 3-9 only.

British Press Admires Sober Approach To Polish Issue

We Must Work With Russia, Says "M. G.". "Times" Deplores Arrests Of Polish Diplomats

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): British newspapers are uneasy over the present state of relations between Russia and the Western Powers. The "Manchester Guardian" goes so far as to say that it is forced to conclude "that Stalin and Molotov have decided that the Crimea Declaration is unworkable and that in future they will act independently in all countries within their sphere of influence."

The "Guardian" also says that the news of the breaking off of the Polish talks will be received with dismay though it is difficult to see what else Mr. Eden and Mr. Stettinius could have done. "It is not only the Polish question itself that is at stake but the whole of the Crimean Declaration and the relations between Russia and the Western Powers, which are about to be fully tested in the joint administration of Germany and Austria."

Saying that "something is very far wrong at present", but that nothing is to be gained by nagging reproach the "Guardian" adds: "The British and United States Governments must take up again at the highest level the whole problem of their relations with Russia, and try to find out what Russia wants and what Russia fears. "We must live and work with Russia. We should prefer do so as friends, in full confidence and co-operation. But we need not and should not be asked to approve such one-sided actions or to pretend that anything could "fitted in" with Yalta."

The "Times" says that the arrest of 16 poles has caused grave disquietude. "It reveals what can only be described as an astonishing lack of frankness on the part of the Russian Government in a matter about which the British and American Governments are entitled to expect the fullest information and most open exchange of views. These proceedings are highly discouraging at a moment when the closest and frankest consultation on issues of supreme importance will be required".

The "Times" adds that Russia is overwhelmingly pre-occupied by the issue of security in the West and that the Polish question is a predominantly, though not exclusively, Russian interest.

On the Russian side, it should be kept in mind that the frankest possible discussion is the most effective way of removing differences. More forethought, forbearance and absolutly candour are required on all sides".

The "Daily Mail" says that Russia's dealings with her neighbours and Allies have been "tortuous and secret", and that Russia has only herself to blame if the world interprets the arrest of 16 Poles as a betrayal." The Liberal "News Chronicle" says that a solvent to these difficulties is more knowledge of one another. It suggests free movement of Press correspondents in European areas occupied by Russia

HITLER GONE UNDERGROUND OR SHOT BY GESTAPO

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 7.

Either Hitler has gone underground with some of his henchmen or has been shot by the Gestapo, when his paranoeic affection drove him completely insane that is the opinion of Doctor William Brown, the world's leading student on Hitler's life, whose analytical opinions are sought by the British Government. In the course of an interview, Dr. Brown said "Both these theories are equally like ly. Regarding the second, its axiomatic Nazi leaders would not let it be known to the German people that they have been blindly following a paranoeic. They are great imitators, these Germans. They realised the greatness of President Roosevelt who died of cerebral haemorrhage and so their leader must be trumpeted as having followed that great man: but President Roosevelt's haemorrhage was from a stroke, while Hitler's was from a bullet."

NAZI LEADERS POSSIBLY UNDERGROUND

According to the first theory, Dr. Brown said "Doenitz is just holding the fort for the time-being, while the rest of the Nazi leaders go underground. They refuse to surrender to the Russians so that future generations of Germans will be schooled in the thought that they only surrendered to the Soviet when absolutely forced and some such myth may be exploited 20 or 30 years hence, on the same scale as the myth about the unbeatable German Army during Hitler's rise to power. For the moment, Marshals and Generals are taking the rap while the leader's party goes under cover, hoping against hope that the Three Powers may quarrel over peace terms in which event, with their propaganda, they will biare forth to the world that they were the only nation who stood against Bolshevism and those incredible German people will swallow it whole-heartedly."

Himmler's Dachau Camp Order In Allied Possession

SHAEF.: Today's Allied "communique" states that an order by Himmler dated April 14 that no prisoners in the notorious Dachau concentration camp should be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy alive" has come into Allied possession. Himmler had ordered the camp to be evacuated immediately.

Allied forces in the west captured 398,630 prisoners on May 5. Two thousand Hungarians have also surrendered to Allied forces, it added.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Calcutta Stock Exchange continued to be weak after the week-end recess. The volume of business was moderate. Government securities were firm.

The following are to-day's final transactions up to 3 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent defence loan 1946 102/6/6 2 per cent defence loan 1949/52 101/12 small lots 3 per cents 1061/64 100/12 small lot 3 per cent loan 1953/55 100/7/6 3 per cent Victory Bonds 1967 100 small lots 3 per cent loan 1363/65 99/6 small lots 3 per cent 1966/68 9/86 small lots 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper 100 4 per cent loan 1960/70 112/7/6 3 per cent United Provinces loan 1961/00 98/12 Reserve Bank of India 134.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 11 Cawnpore Textiles 12 Elgin 60/8 New Victoria Ordy 6/13.

COALS: Amalgamated 50/8 Barabani 3/12 Bengal 661 Bhalgora 18/10 Bokaro and Ramgur 46/2 Bengal Nagpur 52/12 Central Kurkend 39 XD Burrakur 38/8 Dhemo Main 24/3 East Indian 36/3 Equitable 66 Cum Dav Ghusick and Musua 13/13 Sendra 22/2 Raneegunge 50/12 Satpukuria and Asansol 9 South Kanapura 27/12 Talcher 10/14.

JUTES: Alliance 618 Baily 361 Barnagore 220 Budge Budge 516 Cheviot 3/6 Courepore 882 Howrah 93/7 India 688 Kamarhatty 705 Kankanarrah 590 Megna 120/8 National 33/12 Orient 270 Nuddea 151/8 Presidency.

MININGS: Burma Corpn 5/10 Indian Copper Corpn 3 Karanpura Development 21/12 Lawoy Tin 2/13.

ENGINEERINGS: Bharatia Electric Steel 20/14 Braithwaite 11/2 Indian Iron 38/10 Indiana Malleable Casting 10/15 Jessops 23/10 Kumaradhubi Engineering 9/6 small odd lot National Iron and Steel 11/4 Steel Corpn of Bengal Ord 3/14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Dalmia Cement Ord 17 Alkali and Chemical Ord 28/6 Hooghly Flour Mills 38/4 Aluminium Corpn Ord 14/12 British India Corpn 6 Gauges Rope 448 India Cables 28/4 Ronaa Industries 15/5 British Burma Petroleum Ord 5/10 Indo Burma Petroleum Ord 102 Bengal Paper 210 India Paper Pulp 210 Orient 28/4 Titaghur 26/8 Midnapore Zemindary 167/8 Asan Saw Mills 5/14 India General Navigation 174 Bairampore 15/3 Carew and Co 25/4.

TEAS: Dufflaghur 30/2.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

AHMEDBAD, May 7.

CALICO presented firm front on active bull support which was followed by heavy bear covering. Other scrips were featureless Calico highest was 1415. Lowest 1402.

CALICO 1414. Ambika 461/8/0: Anil 456/4/0; Jupiter 374; Manekial Harilal 430; Morris 138; Marsden 195, YAOA55 8/0; Monogram 159; Rohit 386/4/0; Vikram 420; Himabhai 1110:

Following hares were given in delivery at and weekend:—Calico 282. Ambika 58; Jupiter 43; Marsdon 48. Monogram 40; Sarapur 298.

The Bombay Chronicle

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

If the British and the Allies aid (India's freedom), so much the better. Deliverance will then come sooner. If they do not, deliverance is still certain. Only the agony of the victim will be greater, the time longer. But what are agony and time if they are spent in favour of liberty, especially when it is to be brought about through Truth and Nonviolence!

—Mahatma Gandhi.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE END

The war on the Western Front has ended in a complete surrender by Germany and a complete victory for the Allies. The war on the Eastern Front cannot possibly be long continued now when all the resources of [illegible]

Frankly Speaking

The Second Stage

The link up north of Rangoon between Fourteenth Army troops which took Pegu and those of the Fifteenth Indian Corps, which captured the capital decisively, reduces operations in Burma to mopping up of pockets. The Japs retreating south to Moulmein are offering stiffening resistance because Moulmein will open the land routes to Malaya and Siam. But further operations really fall into the second stage of the Allied offensive in Admiral Mountbatten's South-East Asia Command. One of the first things needed in that stage is to retake the Andamans and Nicobars. Lately there have been reports of a prolonged assault on Nicobar by warships and naval aircraft. Let us hope it was a prelude to a landing.

Deliverance Of Holland

Though the Germans formally surrendered on Monday they had definitely conceded V-Day on the day Himmler confessed that Germany was finished and approached the Western Powers for peace. The prolongation of the agony and piece-meal surrenders were foolish and futile. But the piece-meal surrender, while the war was formally continued by Doenitz, did bring one great human blessing. It saved the peoples of Denmark and Holland. The Danes have escaped dire suffering. But the Dutch have undergone terrible misery and tribulation. Their lands were flooded and the population was facing mass death through starvation so imminently that it was arranged for mercy bombers to drop food in the very midst of battle. They have been spared further horrors although as a result of what they have already undergone their rehabilitation, territorial and human, will take [illegible]

In Short

Japan. It will be well for Japan to be as wise as the Germans have been to avert a long-drawn and terrible agony by surrendering in time to the inevitable. Her complete defeat is now only a question of time in any case. The time can be considerably cut short if Britain comes to a settlement with India so as to enable her people to identify themselves with the war wholeheartedly.

The latest pronouncement by M. Shigenori Togo, the Japanese Foreign Minister, while it amounts to repudiation of an already sunken ship, is also indicative of his feeling of desperation. The solemnity of the tone in which he denounces Germany for "flagrant violation" of the Tripartite Pact is rather amusing. It is amusing not only because it is funny but also because it is the manifestation of a pathetic desperation. Commentators interpret it as a tentative peace feeler addressed not to the Germans but to the British and the Americans. It may be so. Jap leaders are not ignorant of the exact situation in the Far East as their blindly fanatical Japanese public are. They know that Japan cannot be saved and must go down like Germany. But their more immediate purpose is to escape war with Russia which, they know, will ensure their speedy collapse. The denunciation of Germany is a desperate attempt in that direction. But it will not succeed. It will be best for Japan to sue for peace before she suffers more and worse defeats.

With the end of the war as a whole in sight the problems of war are naturally receding in men's minds and the no less difficult problems of peace are coming to the fore. That the latter are not easy of solution is but faintly indicated by the difficulties experienced at the San Francisco Conference. Many more difficulties are sure to crop up if the professed war aims are lost sight of in the hour of victory. In his foreword to the recently published book containing his full correspondence with Government between 1942 and 1944 Gandhiji remarks:

> "The war will end this year or the next. It will bring victory to the Allies. The pity of it is that it will be only so-called if it is attained with India and the like lying prostrate at the feet of the Allies. That victory will be assuredly a prelude to a deadlier war if anything could be more deadly"

The end of the war bringing with it the liberation of several countries but not of India, who has bled for that liberation, will be a fraud on the war aims of the Allies and certainly cannot lead to lasting peace. As pointed out by Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit in her memorandum submitted to the San Francisco Conference, the Indian problem is "the acid test of the principles on which the hopes of the Conference are postulated"; and India's subjection is, "not only a grave moral and political wrong to India but a travesty of the claim that the United Nations' Conference consists of representatives of sovereign nations". On the other hand, the immediate recognition of India's freedom by Britain and other Allies will be a proclamation to the whole world that the Allies are sincere in their war aims. It will help enormously in the fulfilment of those aims, particularly in ensuring lasting world peace, await extensive redemption—from the consequences of German occupation.

A Grave Danger

It is not surprising that the British and American Press should indulge in some frank criticism of the attitude and conduct of the Soviet Government in connection with the Polish crisis. But what is noticeable is the attempt that has been made to keep it within limits of sober restraint. This is as it should be. The trouble over Poland is only one symptom among several which reveal the gravity of the threat to inter-allied relations and, therefore, to the future peace. But it is a vital symptom. As the "Manchester Guardian" points out, "it is not only the Polish question itself that is at stake but the whole of the Crimean Declaration and the relations between Russia and the Western Powers, which are about to be fully tested in the joint administration of Germany and Austria." An immediate Big Three conference is imperative, otherwise there is a formidable danger of the peace being lost entirely.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Life is one continuous round of unfinished business.

* * *

Duties of other people are always doubly clear to us.

* * *

A man may be able to argue with a woman, but it never does any good.

* * *

Some people have been on the stage all their lives and still long to be actors.

* * *

A man is seldom a cynic unless he has something wrong with his digestive apparatus.

* * *

The inventor of a salt cellar that will always have salt in it will supply a long-felt want.

U.K. AS COMMERCIAL COLONY OF U.S.A.?

LONDON, May 7 (U.P.I.): Is Britain in the post-war period to become a commercial colony of America?

This question is assuming a great urgency as the war with Germany draws to its end. Dispatches from New York reveal it is generally expected in U.S.A. that following the defeat of Germany many American manufacturers will establish factories in Britain.

In this connection, an influential American Journal of Commerce suggests that the movement of capital will resemble a large scale capital investment in Canada, following the adoption of the Ottawa Agreements in 1932.

It is pointed out that before the war the American manufacturers who went to Britain were primarily interested in the domestic British market. Now, they will be influenced by the fact that Britain in post-war years may be the only politically able country in Europe.

The journal states that many American companies whose European factories have been destroyed will prefer to rebuild them in Britain and use them to serve not merely the British but also the continental markets.

The journal believes that a new convention between America and Britain to eliminate the double taxation is expected to encourage the American investment in Britain.

SURAT, May 7 (A.P.I.): The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference is scheduled to meet here on May 9. Mrs. Kulsum Saynai, General Secretary of the Conference arrived here yesterday.

Cloistered Divinity Of Japan

The Fraud Of Mikadoism

(By Prof. JESSE F. STEINER University Of Washington)

Japanese Emperor worship from the beginning has been a cult of violence. Japanese history is filled with instances in which political and military leaders made use of the popular belief in the divinity of the Emperor to advance their own personal interests. No matter how shadowy was the real power of the Emperor during the long centuries of bloody civil wars, those who fought to gain control of the country found increased support by posing as the Emperor's defenders and assuming the right to be his mouthpiece.

The overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate in the Eighteen Sixties under the leadership of the warlike Satsuma and Choshu clans was made possible by a revival of the half-forgotten myths of the divine ancestry of the imperial line. The rescue of the imperial family from their long seclusion in Kyoto and the enthronement of young Emperor Mutsuhito in Tokyo in 1868 were political devices that facilitated the rise to power of the southern clans.

In the years that followed, the prestige of an Emperor worshipped as a god was freely utilized to gain acceptance of their national policies. When the people wished a voice in formulating their national constitution they were silenced by the announcement that this document was to be a gracious gift from their divine ruler. When the Diet was reluctant to impoverish the people by voting heavy military appropriations for foreign wars, an imperial rescript stating the wishes of the Emperor quickly brought to an end all organized opposition

HOW THE CULT WAS SPREAD

Stimulated by studying in every vernacular or English schools or colleges, to the Emperor and the way for constantly expanding military expenditures. Those who stood in the way of the militarists and reactionaries were assassinated. Efforts to improve labour conditions or to alleviate the sufferings of the long-exploited peasantry were bitterly opposed by vested interests made powerful by the support of a divinely ordained Government, criticism of which led to charges of high treason.

The evidence of Japanese history, both ancient and modern, makes it unmistakably clear that the imperial institution has been a mighty bulwark behind which militarists, bureaucrats, large financial inerests, and reactionaries of all kinds have fought successfully against the establishment of a more liberal and democratic Government. What reason have we to assume that Mikadoism, which has such a long record of misuse of political power, will suddenly change its character and become a force for peace and for the rights of the common man?

An even more crushing indictment of Mikadoism can be made on the ground that it is a pious fraud that can be perpetuated in this modern world only by means of compulsory indoctrination made universal by the activities of secret police.

For years before the present war Japanese statesmen were fully aware how precarious was the foundation upon which they had built their autocatic State. A mediaeval political institution based upon myths that originated during the childhood of the Japanese nation is a hopeless anachronism in modern times. Intelligent people who build airplanes and warships and maintain research laboratories from which come forth new discoveries and inventions can only with jaundiced eyes see divinity in a bespectacled, unimpressive occupant of the throne who so obviously lacks the capacity for vigorous leadership. The Japanese nation has been made exceedingly vulnerable by deliberately perpetuating outworn feudal practices and beliefs and building upon them the loyalty of the people.

PEOPLE FOOLED

Historically, there may have been some justification for the revival and promulgation of the ancient Shinto mythology at the time of the Meiji Restoration. While the brilliant statesmen of that day must have been aware that the old traditions were not in accord with historical facts, they were leading a people who were largely illiterates and torn by discordant warring factions.

The problem was to find means of welding the people into a united nation. Under their direction the people from the various provinces rallied around the Emperor and humbly worshipped him as their god. What is even more important, the populace accepted as infallible the imperial rescripts written by the statesmen surrounding the throne but promulgated as oracles issued from [illegible]

aided in this deception not merely by the illiteracy of the peasantry but by the traditional seclusion of the Emperor. On the rare occasions when he ventured forth from the carefully guarded precincts of the palace grounds, the closed curtains of his carriage windows hid his sacred person from prying eyes. Under such conditions it was possible to keep alive ancient doctrines and manipulate them for political purposes. There is little doubt that as late as the beginning of the present century the vast majority of the Japanese people sincerely believed that their Emperor's divinity made him unique among all the rulers of the world.

But during recent decades the advance of science has caused the superstitions of old Japan to lose much of their former power. The illiteracy of the earlier period has been eradicated by a compulsory system of elementary education which has given the people both the ability and desire to read. Japan before the present war ranked with the United States and Germany as one of the three leading nations in the number and wide circulation of magazines and periodicals. The doors of knowledge are no longer closed to the Japanese people. They are by no means unaware of the origin and present status of primitive religious beliefs

Moreover, the Government has long since given up its former policy of having a cloistered Emperor. Pictures of His Majesty seated on his white charger as he participates in military reviews are widely distributed. When Emperor Hirohito leaves his palace he rides in an open car. Of course, efforts are still made to enforce the old custom of not gazing upon him The people who line the streets are instructed to stand reverently with bowed head and downcast eyes. But their almost universal conformity to this old usage is more a tribute to the watchfulness of the ever-present police than to any belief that they are standing in the presence of a god, and all except the most ignorant know that the dogma of divine descent of the Emperor is nothing more than a time-honored tradition.

Far more hoary with age than the emphasis upon Emperor worship is the tradition of keeping a docile people in line by appealing to hereditary class privilege made unassailable by its close association with the prestige of the imperial family. The more enlightened Japanese are fully aware of this and will be less inclined to fight the present war to the bitter end if they know that the despotic shackles of their political system are to be forever destroyed.

Many of the Japanese soldiers under the iron grip of military discipline may prefer death to surrender, but the mass of the people will not be inclined to die for a regime that has constantly frustrated their efforts to gain a larger voice in governmental affairs. Especially will this be true if our military strategy is not merely aimed at the defeat of their armed forces but also is designed to prepare the way for a new restoration far more significant than that which ushered in modern Japan—a restoration of the people to their rightful place in the government of their nation

PROSPECTS OF REVOLUTION

But the issue is still remaining [illegible] volution in post-war Japan. The fact is that no matter by what means we may attempt to stabilize internal affairs, a bitter clash seems inevitable between those who wish to preserve traditions and those who can see hope for the future only in a more liberal regime. The despotic power of the Government will be too weakened by the humiliation of military defeat to exercise its customary control.

If the Japanese Government is unable to bring about a negotiated peace and is finally compelled to surrender unconditionally the high military officers who have survived the last battles will immediately commit suicide in obedience to the rigid requirements of their military code. Unless there is an extraordinary repudiation of the traditional mores of the nation, their example will be followed by high Government officials responsible for the conduct of the war, whose loss of face will be too great to be atoned for in any way except by death. The wrath of the common people, who have been long outraged by exploitation, will sweep like a devastating flood over the country until leaders appear on the scene with sufficient strength and prestige to set up a new Government.—U.S.O.W.I.

SOVIET MOTHER HEROINES

(BY ELIZABETH KINGISEPP)

The welfare of the mother and child and the consolidation of family ties has always been one of the chief concerns of the Soviet Government.

From the very first days of the advent of the Soviet rule, the Government undertook to safeguard rights of the mother. Systematic measures were being launched for the best motherhood and infancy and substantial material aid was rendered to large families.

During the period from 1936 to 1943, state allowances amounting to seven thousand millions rubles were paid out to large families. In the Moscow region alone over six million rubles were paid out to large families in eleven months of 1944. 1,318 mothers of large families in Moscow received a total of 856,800 rubles in December 1944.

In the three years of the war the network of nurseries in districts of the Russian Federation which did not suffer from the Nazi occupation provided accommodation for additional 125,000 children. Nurseries for 92,800 children were open in liberated districts of the RSFSR. Over two million children are accommodated in kindergartens in the USSR in 1945 and nearly a million in nurseries.

In the Soviet Union the mother is honoured and respected. An additional proof of this is the edict of the Soviet Government published on July 8, 1944 according to which mothers who had brought up ten or more children were to be honoured with the title of "Mother Heroine." This title is accompanied by the award of "Glory of Motherhood" order and Certificate of Merit of Supreme Soviet, the USSR. The title of Mother Heroine is conferred in the event of the tenth child reaching one year and nine children being alive.

The Executive Committee of the village Soviets, factory and local trade union committees and tenants committees have the right to recommend candidates for the title of Mother Heroine. Mothers honoured with the title of Mother Heroine enjoy all privileges granted by the Soviet legislature to the order bearers.

By the special edict issued on October 27, 1944, the title of Mother Heroine was conferred on the first fourteen mothers in the country. At present already 331 women bear that title. Among them are women of different ages and various professions, the oldest being sixty-two and the youngest thirty-nine. Among those awarded the title are 150 collective farm women.

MOTHERS OF WARRIORS

Among the women upon whom the title of Mother Heroine was conferred is Serafima Ignatieva of Leningrad. Serafima Ignatieva is mother of seven grown sons and three daughters. Remaining a widow in 1933, when her youngest child was only ten, she worked at factory, and, with the assistance she received from the state, was able to bring up her ten children. Three of her sons are at the front. Her eldest son Nikolai is graduate of two military academies. He was a colonel in the air force, was thrice decorated by the government and is now fighting the enemy in Norway. Her second son, Alexei, is Major of Guards, was twice decorated by the Government and has distinguished himself in the battles for Odessa. Today he is with the Red Army in East Prussia. Ivan Ignatiev, Guards Captain, won three orders and was wounded four times. Mikhail, civil engineer, is department chief in a defence plant. Lev Ignatiev is master of the artistic casts and is at present working on a monument to Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. Serafima Ignatieva's youngest son Peter is honours student at railway school. He partook in the erection of fortification lines around Leningrad and won medal "For Defence of Leningrad." As to the daughters, Vera is technological engineer, Nadezhda electrical engineer and Liubov school teacher in the town of Kalinin. Serafima Ignatieva's son Oleg, four times decorated by the Government, died in action at Stalingrad.

Serafima Ignatieva herself remained in Leningrad all through the grim days of the blockade. She worked at defence plant, suffered from cold and hunger, kept fire watch on roofs and extinguished German incendiaries. Today she is proud bearer of medal "For the Defence of Leningrad."

Anna Alexakhina, a housewife living in Mamontovka, a little place near Moscow, is mother of twelve children, the eldest being forty and the youngest twelve. Alexakhina's eight sons are in the Red Army. They are fighting for the freedom and independence of their country in East Prussia, Norway, Transylvania and the Baltic. You will find them serving in all arms of the service. Two of her daughters and one son work in factories and the youngest goes to school.

Maria Ryzhova from Tula has eleven children of whom six sons and two daughters are at the front Two of her sons are war surgeons, one is veterinary surgeon, two others are privates and her two daughters are nurses.

Shafaat Khamidova, a housewife from Samarkand, brought up ten children. Her son Boris is Hero of the Soviet Union. The eldest son is a Captain of Guards and was four times decorated by the government. Another son is now attending officers' school. Her eldest daughter Sabekhat is manager of a creamery.

Ekaterina Shinareva, from the Chapayev collective farm in the Mordovian republic, is mother of thirteen children of whom six are at the front.

When comrades of Shinareva's son read in papers of the title conferred on her by the government, they sent her the following letter of congratulations: "We wish to convey to you soldiers' gratitude for having brought up thirteen children of whom six are fighting for the freedom and independence of our land. You may well be proud of Sergei Shinarev, your son and our comrade. He is a tough fighter who knows how to hand it to the enemy. His record runs to dozens of killed enemy soldiers and officers. We are proud of him and are spurred onto greater feats in battle by his example. We thank you for having brought up a son who is a true and worthly patriot of our homeland."

Soviet women bring up their children to love and respect labour, to thirst for knowledge and be devoted to their country. Among sons and daughters of "Mother Heroines" we find not only Red Army warriors but men and women of various trades and professions who work selflessly on the home front. Along with grown children are schoolboys and girls and kindergarten kiddies. In conferring the title of 'Mother Heroine upon mothers of large families the object of the state is not only to pay a tribute to the past endeavours but also to the care mothers show today in bringing up and educating their growing children.

India's Freedom Fight Staged

CALCUTTA, May 7 (U.P.I.): The Congress Sahitya Sangha Association of litterateurs recently formed with a view to carrying messages of the Congress through literature, staged yesterday "Abhyudaya", a lyrical representation of India's fight for freedom since the advent of the East India Company culminating in Gandhiji's non-violent movement. The house was packed to capacity.

The sale money will be contributed to the Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Fund.

Not A Peace Feeler

Jap Press Explains Togo's Protest

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency stated today (Monday) that the protest made yesterday by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, against the German surrender offer as a flagrant violation to the Tripartite Pact" by no means represents any indication on the part of Japan on the question of peace as enemy wishful thinking propagandists may interpret. Togo is now in a position to enjoy utmost freedom of action on the nation's diplomatic front", it added.

All Tokyo newspapers today enthusiastically supported the Foreign Minister's stand, the Agency said. "They are also unanimous in bitterly denouncing the stand taken by the German leaders on the European war following the death of Hitler."

Paungde, South Of Prome, Captured By Allies

KANDY, 7 (A.P.I): Today's SEAC "communique" says:

Land: 82nd West African Division Front: Our troops advancing eastwards Taungup along the Prome Road have encountered road blocks ten miles from Taungup.

Fourteenth Army Front: Mopping up operations in Rangoon continue satisfactorily.

Our troops advancing south on Rangoon are being hampered by heavy rain.

In the Irrawaddy sector Paungde, 36 miles south of Prome has been captured.

To the west of the Irrawaddy, casualties were inflicted on the enemy and guns and equipment were captured at Yenanma, 28 miles south of Minbu.

Northern Combat Area Command: Chinese troops patrolled yesterday in the Kyaukme-Mong Yai area.

Jap Army Chief In Burma Promoted

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency today reported that the Japanese War Ministry had promoted Lieutenant-General Hotaro Kimura, Commander-in-Chief of Japan's Burma forces, to the rank of full General.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PARIS, May 4: Marshal Tito has protested against the entry of Allied troops into Trieste and the towns of Trazic and Coritza.

A "communique" issued from Marshal Tito's Headquarters, distributed to the press by the Yugoslav Military Mission, stated that Allied troops entered Trieste "without our agreement and regrettable consequences might follow if the difference is not set led by mutual agreement immediately."

— Reuter.

* * *

The London "Times" says that the arrest of the 16 Poles has caused grave disquietude.

But never the arrest of umpteen Congress leaders and workers.

* * *

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has denied on his arrival in London that his visit to England was for anything but health reasons.

Whereat you will be disposed to wonder why a Highness regards London as a general and all curing health resort. But you mustn't. You ought to know that suitability of climate and place is a matter of distinctive taste and constitution.

London suits the Princely Order.

* * *

We are stunned. Doctor Ambedkar, yes Sir, the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, author of the famous and authoritative book "Pakistan" has declared himself as opposed to Pakistan.

Worse still he seeks to—what's the word, yes, he seeks to torpedo Pakistan by the insidious method of suggesting a worthless unacceptable alternative which he [illegible]

Ambala Air Crash

NEW DELHI, May 7. (A.P.I.): The Government of India regret to announce that 11 civilians were killed and others injured when an aircraft crashed on the railway coolies quarters in Ambala Cantonment on Friday afternoon, May 4, says a Press 'Communique'. The injured were removed to the Civil Cantonment Board Hospital at Ambala.

ELIMINATION OF GERMAN ARMS INDUSTRIES

France And Czechoslovakia Taking Initiative

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (U.P.A.): Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk and French Minister of Colonies Rene Pleven told the United Press of America today that France and Czechoslovakia were taking the initiative to demand international control of all great armament industries and the total elimination of Krupp's and other German munitions plants.

Masaryk said, "Private ownership (of munitions plants) is most immoral. They must be directly controlled by the governments of the countries in which they are located and above all, there must be international supervision."

Khan should immediately summon the Council of Action to denounce Dr. Ambedkar and despatch warning cables to Wavell and Amery.

We also feel that an express telegram should be sent to Mahatma Gandhi advising that the suggestion that he should read Dr. Ambedkar's 'Pakistan' in order to understand the League's demand is now cancelled and that he should seek the necessary enlightenment from Mr. Beverley Nichols' "Verdict on India".

* * *

We are so profoundly shocked that we cannot think of or discuss further Dr. Ambedkar's Constitutional Plan.

Not to-day, anyway.

* * *

According to a Reuter's correspondent, "the mystery of the fate of Prague, the ancient capital of Czechoslovakia.....is still holding the world in suspense".

It is. And we earnestly hope Prague has not been arrested and kept in durance vile for diversionary activities.

* * *

Denouncing Himmler's conditional unconditional surrender demarche as a "flagrant violation" of the Tripartite Pact, Foreign Minister Togo reserves for Japan the freedom to deal with all agreements with Germany "from a new point of view.

Why not declare war on Germany?

SIND LEAGUERS ADVOCATE UNITY WITH CONGRESS

WILLING TO WORK COLLECTIVELY FOR UPLIFTMENT OF MASSES

KARACHI, May 5. (A.P.): The question of Congress-League unity in Sind figured prominently in the discussions of the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League meeting which adopted a resolution extending its willingness to work jointly with the Congressmen in the province for the upliftment of the masses here.

The resolution found unanimous support and Mr. G. Allana moving it referred to recent Gandhi-Jinnah talks which he said were the real step in that direction.

The progressive elements in the Muslim League he said were anxious to have an early settlement of the present deadlock in the country and while the smaller nations were becoming free, India was not properly represented at the World Security Conference at San Francisco to voice its real feelings.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon M.L.A (Central) opposing the resolution said that the Muslim League had joined with the Congress in defeating the Government in the Central Assembly only to express its resentment at the Government's failure to accept the Muslim demands.

He said that the so-called pact between Nawabzada Liquatali Khan and Bhulabhai Desai was a myth.

The Council authorised its president Mr. G. M. Syed to open negotiations with the Sind Congress leaders and submit his report at the next meeting.

The Council rejected the proposal of setting up League candidates at the general elections to the local bodies in the province. An appeal was made to the Government to permit the Central Hedjaz Relief Committee to export more cloth and foodgrains to the Hedjaz.

The resolutions passed by the Working Committee yesterday were endorsed.

Hindu Mahasabha Session To Be Held At Karachi

KARACHI, May 6. (A. P. I.): A meeting of the Sind Provincial Hindu Sabha held here to-day decided to hold the next session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Karachi and appointed a Provisional Committee of 27 prominent members to forthwith start work for the purpose.

Political Independence Urged

MADRAS.—The need for achieving internal unity as well as political independence was urged by Mr. A. M. Aliapichai, President of the Madras Provincial Nationalist Muslim Majlis, presiding over a public meeting this evening He said that internal unity and independence were both interdependent and the one without the other was of no use.

The Muslim Majlis were against the disruptionist theory of Pakistan, he said. On the contrary they wanted the right of self-determination within one united nation of India. Mr. Aliapichai declared that the Majlis strongly disagreed with the statements of Sir Feroz Khan Noon at San Francisco regarding the communal discord in India and said that the differences, even if they existed, were purely on domestic issues.

Referring to the recommendations of the Sapru Committee, Mr. Aliapichai said that it should not be made possible for the ruler of an Indian State to become the head of the Executive of the Federal unit.

BANGALORE, May 5 (A.P.I.): The fourth session of the Mysore State Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Kankanahalli (about 25 miles from Bangalore) on June 22 and 24. Mr. M. C. Mallappa the President-elect of the State Mahasabha for the coming year, will preside.

Narrow Price Movement On Stock Exchange

COTTON MARKET DECLINES TO NEW LOW LEVEL

Bullion Market Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, May 7.

In the absence of any important business, the Bombay Stock Exchange fluctuated within a narrow range awaiting peace news. There was routine Inter-Bazar trading among members. As a result of day's trading Tata Steel Dfds. declined Rs. 1/4, Ordinary gained Rs. 1/8. Bombay Dyeings lost Rs. 4/- and Kohinoors managed improvement of annas eight only. Cotton opened quiet and kept on sagging. Occasional rallies met renewed selling and July option reached a new low level.

Bullion market was quietly steady.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 7.

The local Share Bazar was quietly steady with a restricted turnover Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 2018 and after declining to Rs. 2015 improved to Rs. 2018. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 377 and after declining to Rs 376 improved to Rs. 378. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1823 and after declining to Rs. 1817 recovered to Rs. 1821. Kohinoor Shares were placed at Rs. 596.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 7.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/11/6 3/11 3/11/6 3/11
Bnatucha (Defd) 8
B. Dyeing 1822/8 26/4 17/8 23/12 20 22/8 18/12 23/12 to 18/12 11/4 12/8
Bradbury (Ord) 300 297/8
Central India (Ord) 366 64/8 67 65/8 67 64 65/8 64/8 65/8
Century 895 900
Colaba 213 13/8
Edward 605 593/12 97/8 95
Elphinstone 82/8 81 81/8
Finlay 283 84 83
Gokak 285 86 85 86
India United (Defd) 2/15/6 2/15 2/15/6 2/15/3
India United (Ord) 14/4 14/2 14/3/6 14/2
Indore 688/12 92/8 86/4 91/4 88/12 92/8 88/12
Khatau 312/8
Kohinoor 59b/8 97 94/8 97/8 96 97/8 95/8 96/8 94/8 95
Luxmi 1310
Madhusdan A (Ord) 390 Ex Div)
Meyer 192/8 94/6
Morarjee 690 92/8 87/8 90
Mysore 280
New Great 365/8 63 65 64
Podar (Pref) 115
Shrinivas 302/8 50
Simplex 254/8 53/8 56 55 59/8 57 57/8
Swadeshi 508 6 9 7 10 8 10 8 8/8
Swan 303 5 4/8 5/8 5
Tata Mills 54/8 54
Vishnu 4/1/4 67/8

BANKS.

Baroda 136 36/8
Central 76/12 76/8 76/12
Dena Bank 70
Imperial (Old) 1980
India 182
International 43
National Savings (F P) 70
National Savings (F. P.) 2/
Reserve 154 56
Union 8/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 245 43/12 46/4 45
Tram (Ord) 144/12 44/4 44/8
Surat 237/8 35
Hydro (Ord) 201
Tata Power 1825

INSURANCE.

Indian Mercantile 79/8
New India 76/12 76/8
Bombay Steam 550
Scindia 33 33/4 32/14 33 32/12 32/14
Jam Wire 144 44/8
Tata Steel (Defd) 2021/4 12/8 21/4 15 20 19 20 19 11/4
Tata Steel (Ord) 378 76 78 77 79 77/6 78/8 77
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 163/4 63 63/8 63/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 410 11/4
A Cement 231 30/4 31/8 30/4 30/12 30/8
Belapur 211 12 11
Burmah (Old) 260 55 57/8 52/8 55 50
Burmah (New) 200 198/12
Dharamsey 48
Port Canning 103/8
P. Construction 203/8 4 2/8 3/8
Shivrajpur 49/8 49
Tata Chemical (Ord) 18/4 18 18/6 18/4
Tata oil 66/8 66 66/8
Walchandnagar (Ord) 520
Western India Match 327/8
Bombay Uganda 83
Madhusudan 'B' 78 (Ex. Div)

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ZAM-BUK Ends Pain & Heals Like Magic.

YOU will be astonished how Zam-Buk soothes the throbbing pain and dries up secretion in cases of abscesses, ulcers and leg sores. All you have to do is smear the diseased places thickly with Zam-Buk Ointment and bandage them up. (Change the dressings regularly and keep the wounds clean by washing with Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap). The refined herbal oils in Zam-Buk are easily absorbed into the tissues. Thus pain and inflammation are quickly reduced and unpleasant discharge dried up. The valuable antiseptic properties in Zam-Buk readily overcome poison germs. Zam-Buk heals quickly and safely, without leaving unsightly scars. It is Guaranteed Free From Animal Fat.

Use ZAM-BUK HERBAL OINTMENT

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 5.

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 255 Silver bars at Rs. 126/8 and 25,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 74/1.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 73/6 for forward Gold and declined to Rs. 72/14. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 73/14 and next settlement was quoted at Rs. 72/4. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 126/10 and after advancing to Rs. 126/14 declined to Rs. 124/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 126/4. Tone was quiet.

Later on there was some selling and the market was quiet. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	125	2	0
Silver Settlement	123	12	0
Ready Gold	72	3	0
Gold Settlement	71	1	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market opened at Rs 413 for July and improved to Rs. 414 under scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling and July declined to Rs. 412/8 while May was quoted at Rs. 402. Tone was very quiet.

Later July declined to Rs 410 and recovered to Rs 412. Again there was renewed selling and July declined to Rs 408 a new low level. The market finally closed at 6 p.m as under:

I C C May	398	12	0
I C C July	411	0	0
I C C September	425	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 682 cent points under New York July at Exchange rate 331.

High And Low Cotton Prices

I.C.C. May Highest 408/8 Lowest 404/8, Closing 405.

I.C.C. July Highest 420, Lowest 416, Closing 417/4.

I.C.C. Sept. Highest 435, Lowest 430/8, Closing 431.

Karachi July Highest 42/9/3 Lowest 42/5/9, Closing 42/7.

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, May 7.

Cotton Bales	8411
Linseed cwts	7283
Tilseed cwts	15
Groundnuts cwts	15589
Cottonseed cwts	631

Bankers' Clearing

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the weekending 4th May 1945 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 151785.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 46,32,10,047-6-0.

Calicut Quotations

CALICUT, May 7.

Cocoanuts Raw 6o Dry 85 Cocoanut oil 305 Copra Office 170 Dilpasand 190 Madrasnostam 220 Goodgoodina 216 Pepper Wynaad 310 Country 365 Dry. ginger Chernad 260 Ernad 240 Coffee Robusta 85.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Stock Exchange opened firm and active with sentiment buoyed up by the approach of European victory which induce further buying of peacerated issues. Despite profittaing on the lengthy upswing, numerous eight year peaks were in evidence towards the close. Some expressed the opinion that final German surrender might touch off considerable selling on the theory that many business transitions may not have been taken into accouat. The market closed steady.

Today's closing: American Telephone 165-3/8 (165-1/2), Amerex Corporation 29-1/8 (29), Anaconda Copper 33.3/4 (33.3/4), Chase National Bank 41-3/4 (41-5/8), Consolidated oil 16-3/4 (16-3/4), Firestone Tyre 63.1/2 (63), General Electric 43-7/8 (43-3/4), General Motors 69-7/8 (70.1/4), Inger. sol 119 (120 ex div), International Nickel 33.1/4 (33-1/8), National City Bank 42 (41-3/4), New York Central Rail 26.1/4 (26-12/), Socony Vacuum 16-7/8 (16-7/8), Texas Corporation 54-3/4 (54-1/2), Union Carbon 93.3/8 (93-1/4), U S Smelting 64-1/2 (64.1/2), U S Steel 68.3/8 (68-1/2) and Western Union 46 (46).

New York Cotton Market

NEW YORK, May 5.

New York: After showing some hesitanay prices rallied under the leadership of new crops with the possibilities of bullish legislative developments bring out buying while the anticipation of a heavy demand for textiles and raw cotton for export after the end of hostilities in Europe also helped sentiment. Realising eventually reducee the gains but the market closed steady.

Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 5.

Chicago Grains: Trading was quiet with the possibility that Vee Day may be announced at the weekend restricting demand. However, rye derived strength from the strength of Winnipeg and reports of large army purchases.

May Wheat 1.75.1/2 to 1.75.1/4 (1.75 to 1.75)
July 1.66-3/8 to 1.65-1/2 (1.65-1/2 to 1.66-3/8)
September 1.61 to 1.61.1/4 (1.60-3/4 to 1.60-5/8).

Weekly Hapur Market Report

HAPUR, May 5.

Food Grains:

Markets remained quiet to steady. There is no mentionable change in the quotations. A notable feature of the markets, however, is very small seasonal arrivals. Wheat arrivals have been upexpectedly low. Gram and Barley are not being received at all.

R. M. O Meerut visited Hapur during the week and assured all concerned that wheat position in the country has improved much since last year and that it would be in the interests of every body to market their surplus in time. Increased crop yield prospects and Government efforts to import maximum quantity of wheat available should be able to meet any possible emergency.

Wreat arrivals averaged 150 to 200 mds daily and the present stock is put at 3 Khattis only. The following are the current quotations and stock figures. Wheat 10/4 gram 7/8, Barly 6 peas new 6/11/6 old 5/11. Stocks Wheat 3 gram 0 Barley 13, Peas 132 and Bejhar 15 Khattis only. Barleys is being exported by the Government. Peas remained steady on good ready demand. Pulses: Markets remained steady There was some improvement in Arhar price. New crop arrivals have begun. Exports were moderate. Current prices are: Arhar new 7/6 Old 6/6, Urad 2 Srs 14 Chks Moong 3-1/2 seers.

Rapeseed: Market remained quiet due to the disinclination of mill owners to buy at higher rates. Current price is 10/12. Arrivals are poor.

Gur: Market remained steady. Arrivals for gur are very small while for gur powder comparatively on better scale. Gur 9/10 powder 10/12.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 7.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. O. Rates: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D Rs 298 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange. Steady dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call one and two months, 1/4 p.c 3 to 6 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone—Easy.

OSLO NAZIS CAPITULATE

GENERAL DEWING ARRANGING FINAL DETAILS OF DENMARK'S CAPITULATION

STOCKHOLM, May 7. (Reuter): According to the Dagens Nyheter, the German Minister to Sweden Doctor Hans Thomsen has signed capitulation in the Norwegian capital, Oslo.

It is believed that Thomsen immediately forwarded the documents to Allied legations in Stockholm, and capitulation will be announced to-day from London.

GENERAL DEWING IN COPENHAGEN

Members of the bodyguard of King Christian of Denmark rushed on to the Kastrup airfield and killed or captured the Germans there shortly before a plane carrying General Dewing, Field-marshal Montgomery's representative landed cables George Baumgarten Reuter's Special Correspondent in Copenhagen.

The Danes took the action as the plane carrying General Dewing—a bomber escorted by spitfires—was circling to land. The Danes saw that the Germans were aiming their guns and they went to the field immediately to save the plane from the attack.

After disposing of the Germans they paraded on the field as the General alighted. Later to-day as General Dewing was leaving his hotel the Danes recognised six SS men in the crowd in civilian clothing. The SS men moved towards the crowd but were seized by the Danes.

General Dewing and 400 British officers and men under his command were given a really welcome reception in Copenhagen. The General is arranging the final details of German capitulation and the resoration of Denmark to freedom after its long years of occupation.

Field-Marshal Montgomery's representative in Copenhagen, General Dewing, stated to-night that German troops in Denmark, numbering from 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 will be removed to Germany by the German High Command.

The Command will remain intact at present to facilitate this movement.

The German troops will keep their arms at present but will surrender them to Field-Marshal Montgomery's forces in Germany.

The German High Command ordered two big German warships in Copenhagen Harbour, Prinz Eugen and Nuernberg, to remain there.

100 GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED

One hundred German ships which the Germans were not able to get out of Copenhagen before their capitulation, have fallen into Danish hands.

TRAITORS IN DENMARK ROUNDED UP

Traitors are being quickly rounded up. Former leader of the Danish Naz. Party Fritz Clausen, leader of the German Military, Party Moeller, Director of Danish State Railways Knudsen, and leader of the Schlaburg Corps, Colonel Martingen, are all under arrest.

A Bill has already been prepared and will shortly become law introducing death penalty for murder and sabotage by Nazis and for denouncing Danes to German authorities.

It will apply retrospectively.

Capital punishment even for murder did not exist in Denmark before the war and new Bill may be taken as an indication of the measure of Danish fury against traitors and Germans.

DR. SUBBAROYAN'S SON FREED FROM GERMAN HANDS

MADRAS May 7 (A.P.I.)—Dr. P. Subbaroyan has just received a telegram from the Government stating that his son Major Kumaramangalam, D.S.O., has been recovered from German hands and has arrived in the United Kingdom

BEVAN ON NAZI ATROCITIES

Charge Against Britishers Who Conspired To Arm And Finance Hitler's Party

BIRMINGHAM, May 7 (U.P.A.)—Aneurin Bevan, Labourite member of Parliament, asserted in a speech here tonight that the newspapers which are trying to pin the guilt for German atrocity camp horrors on the German people are the same papers which from 1933 to 1939 were conspiring to arm and finance the Nazis.

"If you want to know the history of concentration camps, you don't start in Germany but in India", Bevan declared.

Claiming that most of the men and women who suffered in the German camps were German citizens, Bevan said that the tortures inflicted on them provided complete evidence that there existed in Germany hundreds of thousands of good, heroic Germans.

NAZI ASSETS IN SPAIN TO BE FROZEN.

MADRID, May 7. (Reuter): German assets in Spain will be frozen shortly, reliable sources reported today. It is understood that the German Embassy and Consulate are being closed down.

Rebellion Breaks Out In Prague

Germans Ready With Arms To Maintain Peace And Order

LONDON, May 7. (Reuter): The German controlled radio in Prague said early this morning "rebellion in Prague renders it impossible to spare the city destruction of war, although it had been declared a "hospital city" by the German state and military leaders.

"The irresponsible leaders of the rebellion, who are acting against the interests of the majority, bear the sole guilt. Nobody must be surprised that the German military authorities are firmly resolved, with the help of considerable fighting means, to maintain peace and order.

"German reinforcements, including all arms, are standing by at the fringe of the city. It depends entirely on the leaders of the rebellion whether these forces go into action."

Ezra Pound Captured Near Genoa

MILAN May 6. (Reuter): The American poet Ezra Pound who broadcast from Rome under the Fascist regime, has been captured near Genoa.

(Pound was one of the eight Americans indicted for treason by United States Government in July 1943.

Attorney-General Francis Biddle said they would be brought to trial when caught).

Doenitz's Message To Crews Of German Ships

LONDON, May 6. (Reuter): German radio to-night boradcast a special message from Grand Admiral Doenitz asking the crews of all German ships to abstain from any act of war in waters affected by the truce. The crews were forbidden to scuttle ships or render them unserviceable.

DOENITZ'S ORDERS TO U-BOATS

LONDON, May 7 (Reuter): The German-controlled Flensburg Radio reports to-day that Grand Admiral Doenitz has ordered all U-boats to cease activity. The "cease fire" order to U-boat Commanders was given in an 'Order of the Day' on Saturday the radio says.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TO DISCUSS RESOLUTION OF SARAT CHANDRA BOSE'S RELEASE

CALCUTTA, May 6. (A.P.I.): A resolution urging the immediate release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, a security prisoner, who "is suffering from fever attended with diabetes for a long time", will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Calcutta Corporation.

The resolution stands in the name of Mr. P. S. Basu.

CLOTH R RATIONING

REGISTRATION OF APPLICATIONS HAS BEGUN

The registration of applications (in C-1 and C-2 forms) for the purchase of rationed cloth in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District has begun from May 7.

Government Approved Cloth Shops (to which a few more have been added) will be the rationed cloth shops. List of such shops can be seen at the Rationing Offices.

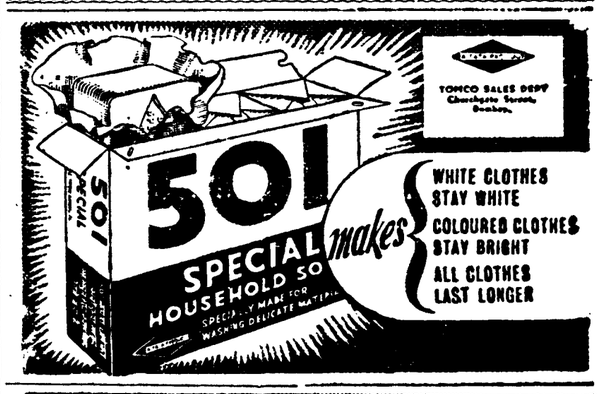
The applications, duly certified by Grain Shops in the case of households and by Ward Rationing Offices in the case of establishments, should be presented for registration at any Rationed Cloth Shop between the hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

All the foodgrains ration cards and deposit receipts in the case of deposited cards must be presented along with the applications.

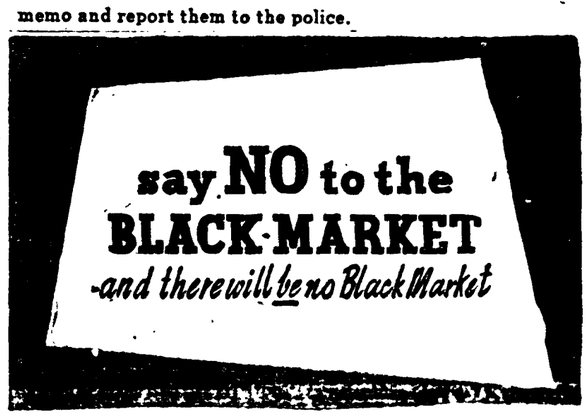
After verification and stamping of the cards by Rationing Inspectors posted at the shops and the necessary endorsement by the cloth shop-keeper, the counterfoil and the ration cards or the certificate of eligibility will be returned to the applicant. This counterfoil must be preserved carefully as it will have to be produced at the time of the first purchase of cloth in the month and week mentioned on it. The system regarding the purchase of cloth will be announced in due course.

If you have not yet filled in the prescribed form, please do so now, get it certified by your grain shop and have it registered at a cloth shop.

PLEASE REGISTER EARLY TO AVOID INCONVENIENCE TO YOURSELF LATER.



Well done! That's the way to defeat profiteers. Do not let them bluff you. If they try to overcharge take a cash memo and report them to the police.



Issued by the Department of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Evide ntly Wasn's Built To Army Specifications or G. I. Either — By BUD FISHER

AT-TEN-SHUN!
OOPS! DROPPED MY RIFLE!
HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE ARMY?
ER-ALL D-DAY, SIR!
HEY YOU! I SAID AT-TEN-SHUN! PULL THOSE LEGS TOGETHER!
YES SIR!
DO YOU CALL THAT ATTENTION?
I'D SAY THE TOP HALF OF HIS LEGS IS STANDING AT ATTENTION AND THE BOTTOM HALF IS STANDIN' AT EASE!
PULL THOSE FEET TOGETHER!
IF I PULL MY FEET TOGETHER SIR, I MIGHT FALL OVER!

VICTORY SUPPLEMENT

CALENDAR OF NAZIDOM'S RISE AND FALL

12 Years That Shook The World

LONDON, (Globe): The 12 years that threw the world into global war began with the election to power on March 5, 1933, of the Reichstag that set aside the Weimar Constitution. It took this step that was going to affect the entire world 20 days after it was elected.

It thereby gave absolute power to Hitler. Hitler immediately set up a personal dictatorship. He suppressed freedom throughout Germany, and organised all German activities for aggression.

The first to feel the lash of Dictator Hitler were his own followers—those followers whose personal ambitions caused them to show discontent in June 1934. With swiftness and ruthlessness that were to become characteristic, Hitler purged the Nazi Party in what was called the "June Bloodbath".

Among the too ambitious Nazis who were murdered in this purge was Captain Ernst Roehm, Hitler's erstwhile friend and strong supporter. The excuse was that Roehm was a pervert.

Then the persecution of the Jews began. It was a chapter in Jewish history not equalled even in the brutal, religiously fanatical Middle Ages of European history.

After 1935, Nazi propagandists under the deformed, cunning Dr. Goebbels began denouncing the Locarno Pact, and at the same time they intensified their criticisms of the Treaty of Versailles.

From the moment he assumed power, Hitler guided his political lieutenants in a continuous effort to rearm Germany. This was done with maximum secrecy, but foreign correspondents in Germany occasionally stumbled upon secret airfields and other evidence of Hitler's intentions.

This secret rearming was accompanied by a paradoxical publication of Hitler's ambitions for Germany as laid down in what was to become the Nazi "bible"—Hitler's "Mein Kampf" or "My Struggle". Here he stated that Germany needed "living space" but was being "encircled". He set out his plan to give Germany "living room", and it involved the occupation by Germany of all the countries that were eventually conquered by Germany

Hitler did not delay to carry out his published plan once he believed Germany was armed strongly enough. One by one the smaller European nations were "incorporated" into Germany, just as Hitler had declared they should be in his "Mein Kampf". A world not mentally prepared for such blunt international brigandage seemed to be hypnotised as one small country after another fell to Germany on dates very near to those named in Hitler's programme in "Mein Kampf."

First of the small countries to fall to fascism was Abyssinia. Hitler maintained a strict neutrality when Mussolini attacked Abyssinia.

Next was Spain. The Civil War was engineered by Germany and Italy, and it found Germany experimenting in countless warlike waves against the Spanish Republicans. Hitler here gave the world a rehearsal of what was to come.

In spite of this, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Premier, accepted Hitler's assurance at the Munich conference in 1938 that he had no further territorial ambitions.

Hitler's contempt for anything but his own ambitions was cynically flaunted before a still hypnotised world on March 15, 1939, however, when he marched his troops into Czechoslovakia.

Then Lithuania surrendered Memel on March 20, and on August 24 Hitler appointed a gauleiter in Danzig.

On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland .... Britain and France declared war against Germany two days later.

By October 1940, German troops had occupied Austria, Czechoslovakia, the greater part of Poland, Belgium, the greater part of France, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia, Holland, Luxemburg, Greece, Crete, and had Bulgaria and Rumania subservient to Nazi policies.

The B.B.C. that had begun by playing once a week the national anthems of the first few countries that fell to Germany, was forced to discontinue the practice as the list grew too big to handle satisfactorily.

The decline of German power under Hitler began when Hitler declared war against Russia on June 22, 1941. A world still partly hypnotised by Hitler's successes pessimistically gave Russia as short a life against German arms as four weeks ....

Once the United Nations had mounted their counter-offensive against Germany, the defeats inflicted on Germany and its associated fascist states dwarfed in their magnitude Germany's early rapid conquest of Europe.—Globe.

IN CASH IT HAS COST BRITAIN £28,600,000,000

LONDON.—As a result of her fight against Germany, Britain's national debt stands at approximately £22,000,000,000.

The total amount spent by Britain since September 3, 1939—the day Britain declared war—is about £28,600,000,000 and of this sum about 45 per cent has ben met by taxation of the inhabitants of Britain.

She has been spending £14,000,000 a day expenditure in 1944 was more than £6,600,000,000—the greatest sum spent in any one year and a figure that will undoubtedly remain a record for many years.

While holding the fort against Germany, Britain lost 73 per cent of her export trade. By comparison the export trade of the United States expanded during the same period by about 300 per cent in value and by about 200 per cent in volume.

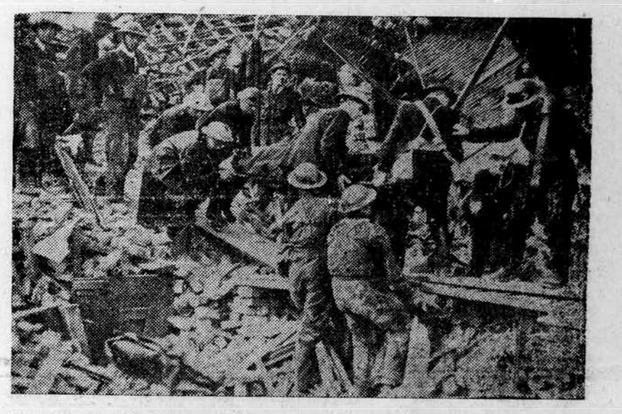
Since D-Day, Britain has recovered a little of her lost export trade.

Her shipping position, however, has seriously deteriorated. Up to 1943 she lost 2,921 merchant ships totalling 11,643,000 tons.—(GLOBE)

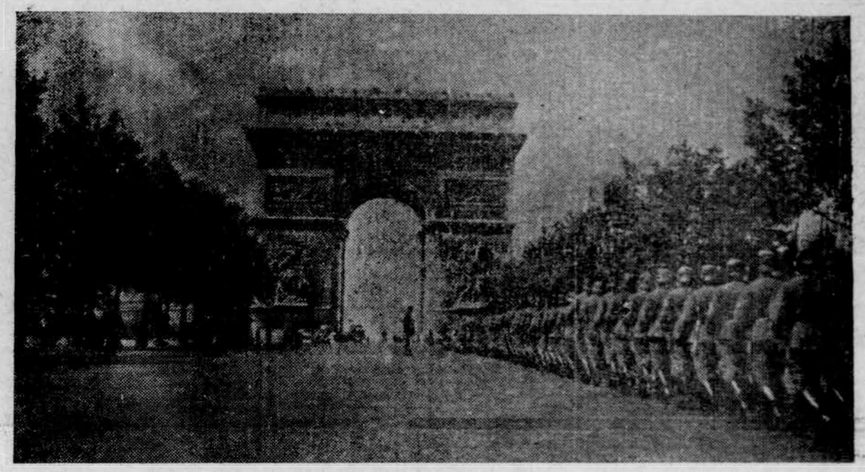
THE TWO DEAD DICTATORS

HITLER MUSSOLINI

Chancellor Adolf Hitler received by President Paul von Hindenburg at a public ceremony in Berlin in 1934. At left is General Hermann Goering and directly behind Hitler is Admiral Erich Raeder.



The Battle of Britain—After seven hours' digging in the debris of a bomb-wrecked house in a south-west suburb of London, a Survivor is brought out to safety.



THE FALL OF FRANCE.—German soldiers march down the Champs Elyses towards the Arc de Triomphe, after the French front collapsed.

"Germany will be a World Power or she will be nothing"—(Mein Kampf)

A famous Indian Lancer regiment was in action against the Germans in Italy. This regiment took part in the battles of the rivers Trigna, Sangro and Moro and is here seen in action during the capture of Lama Peligna. Photo shows men of the rifle troops under fire from enemy mortars in the village across the valley.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

1939

September 1—German invaded Poland.
September 3—Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.

1940

April 9—Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.
May 10—Germany invaded Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg; Neville Chamberlain resigned as British Prime Minister and was replaced by Winston Churchill.
May 15—The Netherlands capitulated.
May 28—The King of Belgium surrendered army to Germany.
May 29—British forces in Flanders, together with some French and Belgians, began retreat to Dunkirk.
June 10—Italy entered the war against France and Great Britain; Allies withdrew from Norway.
June 14—Germans entered Paris.
June 21—Negotiations for peace between France and Germany were begun in Compiegne Forest.
June 25—French armistice with Italy signed; hostilities in France ended.
August 8—Beginning of the "Battle of Britain."
September 15—London bombed; 187 German planes downed on the climactic day of the "Battle of Britain."
September 27—Germany, Italy and Japan signed 10-year-pact.
October 27—Greece invaded by Italian warplanes.

1941

March 10—President Roosevelt signed the Lend-Lease Bill.
April 27—Germans entered Athens.
May 10—London suffered worst air raid of war; House of Commons, Westminster Abbey and British museum damaged.
June 22—Germany invaded Russia.
August 14—Atlantic Charter announced after meeting on a warship in the Atlantic between Churchill and Roosevelt.
December 7—Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour.
December 8—United States declared war on Japan; Japanese forces landed in Malaya and occupied Shanghai; Thailand capitulated.
December 11—Germany and Italy declared war on the United States; Congress in joint session declared a state of war existed between the United States and Germany and the United States and Italy.
December 13—Hungary and Bulgaria declared war on the United States.
December 26—Churchill, in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt, addressed Congress.

1942

January 26—Secretary Stimson announced the arrival in Northern Ireland of U.S. forces.
July 1—Axis forces captured El Alamein, last British fortification on the way to Alexandria.
October 23—The British Eighth Army launched its offensive at El Alamein.
November 7—Americans landed in North Africa.

1943

January 18—Seventeen-month siege of Leningrad broken.
January 24—Ten-day Casablanca Conference between Roosevelt, Churchill; unconditional surrender terms agreed upon.
February 2—Battle of Stalingrad ended with Russian victory.
April 7—Second U.S. Corps and British Eighth Army joined forces in Tunisia.
May 7—British First Army captured Tunis; U.S. Second Corps and French troops captured Bizerte.
May 11—Churchill and Roosevelt conferred in Washington; U.S. forces landed on Attu in the Aletians.
May 12—Organised enemy resistance ceased in North Africa; General von Arnim, German commander, captured.
July 9—Allies landed in Sicily.
July 25—Mussolini overthrown; Badoglio became Italian premier.
August 17—Churchill and Roosevelt began conference in Quebec.
September 3—Allies landed in Italy.

(Continued on Page 10)

war or no war

LR's on the market fighting cloth famine

While the war is on, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills are on the job, clothing the soldier and at the same time keeping up civilian supplies—thus fighting cloth famine. When peace comes we shall do our bit in helping to raise the standard of living of the people by providing cloth of all descriptions at reasonable prices.

Markin & Long Cloth
Dhoties and Sarees
Shirting and Coating
Twills and Drills
Bandages and Lint
Towels & Tapestries
Absorbent Cotton

LAKSHMI LR RATAN COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED
KALPI ROAD CAWNPORE

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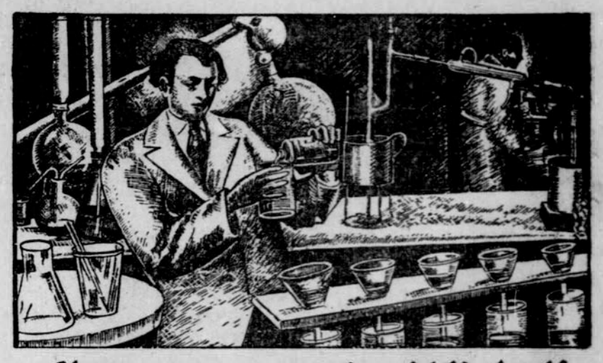

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are used in leading Laboratories for accuracy and quality.

'NUTROL'

the quality non-alkaline glass invented by Mr. K. L. Saha, the foreign Trained Glass Technologist.

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OFFICE-44, KAILAS BOSE ST. CALCUTTA.

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H. L. BEDI, Dist. Manager Bombay.
L. YODH RAJ, General Manager.

MIRACULOUS PREDICTION ON WAR

MADE ON THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1939 HAS BECOME TRUE NOW.

"Astrologer and Astronomer of All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society of Calcutta considering situation of Britain and King Emperor with reference to present planetory position predict PRESENT WAR ENHANCES BRITISH PRESTIGE AND BRITAIN EMERGES SUCCESSFUL" The above prediction was sent to the Secretary of State for India His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal which was thankfully acknowledged by them with their letters No 3/MP dated 7-10-39 Memo No. 361/A/XX/A-24—through the Government of Bengal 12-12-39 and Government of Bengal, Government Camp No. D O. 39-T dated 6-9-39 respectively.

This Prediction was made by the

INDIA'S GREATEST ASTROLOGER AND TANTRIK-YOGI
RAJ JYOTISHI, JYOTISH-SHIROMANI PANDIT RAMESH CH. BHATTACHARYA, JYOTISHARNAV, M.R.A.S. (London).

of international fame, President of the world-renowned All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society who is well versed in Tantra & Vedic works and whose efficiency had startled the present world swayed under the domination of sceptics and the so-called scientists.

A few years ago the learned Panditji was endowed with the title of "Jyotish-Shiromani" the signal honour conferred on him in a public meeting by the "All-India Pandit Mahamandal" for his distinctive works & independent researches in Astrology and Astronomy. His power of calculations in Palmistry as well as in Tantrik rites is unprecedented and unrivalled in India.

He is the only Astrologer in India who is highly appreciated by HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR GEORGE THE SIXTH for his wonderful calculation and the EIGHTEEN EMINENT RULING CHIEFS OF INDIA honoured him for his marvellous achievements in Astrology and Tantrik rites.

It is well-known that the astrological predictions of this great scholar, his wonderful methods of redressing the pernicious influence of evil stars, his power to bring success in complicated lawsuits and also to cure incurable diseases by the help of Yoga & Tantrik rites (Pnthysis; Asthma; Piles, Difficult cases of Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy and all kinds of Females Diseases—Sterility, Painful Menstruation, Menorrhagia, etc.) are really uncommon.

Many Ruling Chiefs of India, High Court Judges, Commissioners of Divisions, Advocate-Generals, Nawabs, Rajas, Maharajas, etc., and also many reputed personalities of the world (of England, America, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore, etc.) have given many spontaneous testimonials of the great Pandit's wonderful powers.

A FEW REMARKABLE OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDS

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF ATHGARH says:—"I have been astonished at the super-human power of Panditji. He is a great Tantrik".

HER HIGHNESS THE DOWAGER 6TH MAHARANI SAHEBA OF TRIPURA STATE says:—"I am feeling wonder at the marvellous Tantrik work and excellent efficiency of the Kavachas. He is no doubt a great personage with miraculous power".

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SIR MANMATHA NATH MUKHERJI Kt. says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and talent of Sriman Ramesh Chandra is the only possible outcome of a great father to a like son".

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA OF SANTOSH & EX-PRESIDENT OF THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, SIR MANMATHA NATH ROY CHOUDHURY, Kt., says:—"On seeing my son his prophecy about my future is true to words. He is really a great Astrologer with extraordinary power".

THE HON'BLE MR. B. K. ROY, ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF ORISSA says:—"At a glance on me he began to disclose my mental thoughts and he predicted marvellously about the marriage of my daughter and certain mishap of my son which came true to the word. He is really a great personage with supernatural power".

THE HON'BLE RAJA PRASANNA DEB RAIKOT, MINISTER, GOVT. OF BENGAL says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and Tantrik activities of Panditji on several occasions have struck me with greatest astonishment Really he is unique in his line."

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE RAI SAHEB SURJYAMONI DAS OF KEONJHAR STATE HIGH COURT, says:—"Panditji has bestowed the life of my dead son, I have never seen in my life such a great Tantrik Yogi."

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT HARIDAS SIDHANTA BAGIS, THE GREAT LEARNED MAN AND DEVOTEE OF INDIAN CULTURE AND GREAT SCHOLAR, says:—"Although Sriman Ramesh Chandra is young in age, yet he possesses extraordinary merits with superhuman talent in Astrology and Astronomy."

MR. J. A. LAWRENCE OSAKA, JAPAN, writes:—"I was getting good results from your Kavacha and all my family were passing a different life since I started wearing."

MR. ANDRE TEMPE, 2723 POPULAR AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. AMERICA:—"I have purchased from you several Kavachas on two or three different occasions. They all proved satisfactory."

MRS. F. W. GILLESPIE, DETROIT, MICH. U. S. AMERICA:—"I am wearing your special Dhanado Talisman and so far my luck has been with me a great deal better than in the past."

MR. K. RUCHPAUL, SHANGHAI, CHINA:—"Everything you foretold in writing is taking place with surprising exactness."

MR. ISSAC MUMI ETLA, GOVT. CLERK & INTERPRETER IN DESCHANG, WEST AFRICA:—"I had ordered some Talismans from you that had rendered me wonderful service."

MR. B. J. FERNANDO, PROCTOR S. C. & NOTARY PUBLIC, COLOMBO, CEYLON:—"I got marvellous effects from your Kavachas. I have had transactions with you almost every for the last 20 years for about rupees three thousand."

CAPT. R. P. BHANOT, C. O. ADMIN, COMDT., MYMENSINGH writes: "Within about 2 months of my wearing your two talismans on 25th March, 1944 my days of darkness were turned into days of brightness. You are truly a Mythical Wizard in Astrology. I feel proud that I am a member of your Society." Dated 23rd May, 1944 and others such as—

Hon'ble Sir C. Madhaban Nair Kt., of Privy Council, Hon'ble Mr. S. O Mitra, M.A., B.L., President of Bengal Legislative Council Choudhury Moazdem Hossain (Lal Mia), M.L.C. Mr. B. N. Roy Chaudhury, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law Dy. Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta, Khan Bahadur K. M. Hussan, C.I.E., Dy. General Manager, E. I. Rly. Capt. P. C. Sen, M.B., I.M.S. medical recruiting officer, Raipur, C.P. Capt. P. N. P. Unawalla of Bombay, Mr. E. A. Arakie M. A. (Cantab) J.P. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Roy Chaudhury, B.A. Vice-Consul of Spain: Kumar C. Singha Rai of Loisongha, Patna State Maharaj Kumar of Hindol, Raja Bahadur of Barkimedi, etc., etc. have personal experience of his wonderful predictions and mysterious powers.

PERSONS WHO HAVE LOST ALL HOPES ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO TEST THE POWERS OF PANDITJI.

THREE WONDERFUL TALISMANS (Guaranteed)
In case of failure—money refunded

DHANADA KAVACHA OR THE ROTHSCHILD TALISMAN

Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, vast wealth, long life, all-round prosperity and fame. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king (as written in Tantra) Price Rs. 7-10. Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 29-11. For all sorts of luck and prosperity, every business or family man must keep one.

BAGALAMUKHI KAVACHA

It will help you to overcome your enemies. Through the influence of this Kavacha the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. It is very efficacious and unique in any law-suits. This is also a preventive to all sorts of accident or danger. Price Rs. 9-2. Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 34-2 (The Bhowal Kumar, winner of the Sensational Bhowal Case wore this Kavacha).

BASHIKARAN (MOHINI) KAVACHA

It helps to create permanent friendship with any of your friends or foes and others through whom your desire may be fulfilled Price Rs. 11-8 Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 34-2.

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N.B.—All correspondences and remittances to be made direct to the Head Office.

The Collapse of Germany. Prime Minister Churchill and Allied military leaders stand among the "dragon's teeth" of the Siegfried Line in a sector of the Western Reich which had been overrun by the U. S. Ninth Army. With Churchill are (left to right): Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, and U. S. Lt.-Gen. William H. Simpson.—U. S. Office of War Information Photo.

Teheran Master Plan Carried To Fruition

Coordinated Blows From East, West And South Against Nazi Germany

NEW YORK.—American and Russian troops, by joining forces in the heart of Germany have carried to fruition the master plan of Teheran, for co-ordinated increasing blows "from the east, west and south" against Nazi Germany.

And by severing the German-held remnant at the waist into northern and southern segments Americans and Russians, with their British, Canadian and French Allies, have effectuated the Crimea Conference statement of Feb. 11, 1945, that "Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue hopeless resistance."

When the Teheran master plan was fashioned on Dec. 1, 1943, the bulk of the Soviet armies were more than 800 miles from the heart of Nazi Germany. British and American armies building up in the British Isles were about an equal distance from the heart of Germany—and lacked so much as a toehold on the European continent's west coast. In the south, Allied forces were fighting over rugged terrain across the ankle of Italy's "boot," just above Naples.

Only in the mountain air attacks were the Allies delivering to Germany a foretaste of the devastating blows to come—blows which the Crimea statement said were destined "to destroy German militarism and Nazism and insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world.

But while the German armies still besieged Leningrad in December 1943: while their submarines darted from French Atlantic bases against Allied sea supply lines; while the Nazis held virtually all Europe in bondage and while they grabbed grain, livestock, flax, metals and oil from occupied and satellite countries to feed the voracious German war machine, three great Allied leaders met at Teheran, Iran and reached a "common understanding" guaranteeing victory.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin invited "the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance."

And they declared that "no power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air."

The master plan of Teheran has been carried forward in detail since that time. Converging Soviet and other Allied forces have destroyed many German armies as they encircled, annihilated, routed or captured hundreds of thousands of the enemy. Many more German armies face imminent destruction unless they surrender unconditionally.

In the early months after Teheran action against Germany centred in the east, in the south and in air attacks. American and British troops in Italy established a beachhead near Anzio, south of Rome. Russian forces lifted the Leningrad siege after one one-half years. In the Dnieper bend they wiped out the Cherkassy pocket, killing or capturing over 70,000 Germans. American heavy bombers attacked Berlin for the first time.

Soviet forces liberated Krivoi Rog, Nikolaev and Odessa, entered Rumania and reached the Czechoslovak border. While the Russians were completing the Crimean campaign—which cost the Germans 111,000 men and 191 ships—Allied troops launched an offensive in Italy, captured Cassino and advanced northward to link up with their Anzio beachhead. U.S. heavy bombers landed in Russia to initiate shuttle bombing, and in Italy the Allies captured Rome on June 4.

ALLIES LAND ON NORMANDY

Two days later—on June 6, 1944—United Nations' forces landed on the Normandy coast of western France in the mightiest triphibious operation in history.

Hitler had boasted that the Allies might count themselves lucky if they managed "to stay nine hours on land."

While the Germans were vainly trying to fulfil Hitler's boast that the Allies would be hurled into the sea, the Red Army launched an offensive in White Russia that reached into the Baltic States and East Prussia and almost to Warsaw.

The advance was still continuing when American armoured units broke out of Normandy and began an eastward sweep across France. Then Allied troops landed in southern France Augt. 15, and surged north aided by thousands of French patriots.

In the eastward drive which completed the liberation of Paris Augt. 25, British, Canadian and American troops inflicted over 100,000 casualties on Germans in the Falaise-Argentan pocket.

In Italy, the Allies liberated Florence. In Rumania the Russians cleared the Ploesti oil region and entered Bucharest, while Rumania turned against her former ally and declared war on Germany. Verdun and Dieppe fell to the Allied sweep through France and American troops advanced into Belgium. Driving north in Italy, Allied troops captured Pisa. Bulgaria switched sides, declaring war on Germany. On Sept. 11—a little more than three months after the landings in France—the American First Army invaded Germany.

Less than a month later the Red Army entered Hungary while British troops landed in the Balkans to augment patriot efforts to complete the liberation of the Balkan peninsula.

On Oct. 20, the Russians and Yugoslavs liberated Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital. The next day the Allies captured Aachen, western German city, and within a week Soviet troops entered Norway to begin liberation of that nation. By mid-November, six Allied armies were moving forward in a general offensive in France, Germany and the Netherlands—an offensive which reached the fringe of the Cologne plain and penetrated the Saar basin.

That offensive was still grinding forward when the Red Army broke through across the Danube River south of Budapest and began operations that resulted on December 26, in encircling the Hungarian capital. Four days later the Hungarian provisional Government declared war on Germany.

In the west, Allied forces pressing within 20 miles of Cologne and towards the Ruhr and Rhineland provoked the Germans in mid-December into launching a counter-offensive born of desperation. Allied soldiers, however, clung to key points and compressed the sides of the enemy's Ardennes bulge, forcing the Germans to expend their strength in a forward push that failed to achieve any of its major objectives. As the Allies flattened the Ardennes bulge, the Red Army in mid-January surged on the offensive again—all the way from East Prussia to the Carpathian Mountains. Warsaw, Poland's capital, was swiftly liberated. In less than a month the Soviet spearhead pierced westward 275 miles from the Wisla (Vistula) River to the Oder, fewer than 40 miles from the heart of Berlin.

Again blows in the east were matched in the west. On Feb. 8, the Canadian First Army launched an offensive between the Maas and the Rhine—the first of many blows that smashed the German armies west of the Rhine, led to the American capture of the Remagen bridge on March 7, and developed into the final offensive against Germany. By March 24 British, Canadian and American forces had leaped Germany's last major water barrier in the west—the legendary Rhine. They swiftly enveloped the Ruhr and surged forward in a tidal wave of power that engulfed city after city until the Nazis held a smaller area of Germany than they did of Norway.

As General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, had noted, the Soviet drives in the east had drawn much German strength from the west. His strategy took advantage of that fact—and enabled him to fulfil his announced intention of meeting the Soviet forces in the heart of Germany. —USOWI.

ONLY ONE-FOURTH OF GERMAN FLEET STILL AFLOAT

LONDON, April—All that is left of the big ships of the German surface fleet is one pocket battleship, two heavy and four light cruisers. It is considered doubtful that they will be able to break through Allied sea patrols to join forces with the remnants of the Japanese Navy.

The brief history of the German Global War Fleet is a history of so many sinkings:—

Graf Spee was scuttled in the Battle of the River Plate to avoid being forced to further action by the British cruisers. Bismarck was sunk by the British Home Fleet. Tirpitz was hammered by British midget submarines and bombs and finally sunk by the R.A.F. Scharnhorst was battered into a sinking condition by the British battleship Duke of York and finished off by British destroyers. Karlsruhe was torpedoed by the British submarine Truant. Blucher was sunk in Oslo Fiord.—(GLOBE).

Indian troops of the Eighth Army dismount from their Bren Carriers to take up positions during the attack across the River Senio on April 9—the beginning of the final effort to destroy the German Armies remaining in Italy.

U. S. GENERALS IN IMPROMPTU CONFERENCE

General Eisenhower (left) Supreme C.-in-C. of the Allied Expeditionary forces is shown during an impromptu conference with three of his generals after he had visited the Rhine River bridgehead at Remagen—USOWI Radiophoto.

A Punjab Battalion forming part of the famous Fourth Indian Division, led the attack on Wadi Akari's position, strongly held by Rommel's rearguard. The enemy were firmly entrenched and brought down a heavy mortar barrage on our troops. The Punjabis finally captured the position at the point of the bayonet. Photo shows Battalion Headquarters digging themselves in on a ridge.

Russians Were Berlin Victors 185 Years Ago...

LONDON...When Russia was at the peak of her last offensive that resulted in the occupation of East Prussia and Poland, it seemed that she would reach Berlin first of all the Allies.

But in position against Russia the Germans still have the greater part of the Wehrmacht—in spite of Goebbels' statement that Germany would do all in her power to prevent the Western Allies from occupying the major part of Germany.

That Russia will soon join the Allied troops who first enter Berlin is inevitable, so it is interesting to recall that the last time Russia rode into Berlin as victors was in 1760. They had defeated the armies of Frederick the Great, thus ending the Seven Years War.

They won a decisive victory at Kunersdorf on the Oder.—GLOBE.

TWO LEAVES AND A BUD...

'Two leaves and a bud' is the standard plucking method of high grade tea. This ensures that only the youngest and tenderest of leaves are selected.

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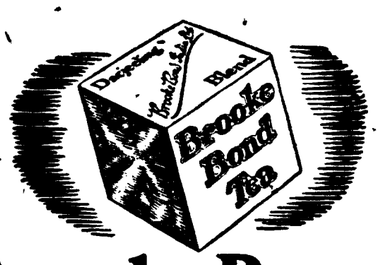
Supplies are drawn regularly by our salesmen from depots situated in all important centres in India, which are constantly re-stocked with fresh teas from our factories.

Darjeeling Blend is the ideal tea for those who enjoy fullness and flavour combined with absolute freshness.



Brooke Bond

THE END

(By THOMAS MANN, Nobel Prize Winner in Literature and Author of "Magic Mountain," and "The Coming Victory of Democracy.")

The destiny of the most repulsive monster of our era, National Socialism, is on the point of fulfilment—a destiny appropriate to its character, a destiny that from the start was graven on its forehead, visible to every seeing eye a destiny whose fulfillment was always only a question of time. If its agony were only its own and not at the same time that of a great and unfortunate nation that is now suffering for its credulity, its seductibility and besottedness, its lack of political judgment, we could view the catastrophe with greater equanimity with a colder sense of satisfaction for that which is right, just, and necessary.

It is impossible to demand of the abused nations of Europe, of the world, that they shall draw a neat dividing line between "Nazism" and the German people. If there is such a thing as a Germany as an historical entity, then there is also such a thing as responsibility,—quite independent of the precarious concept of "guilt." The world has gone through five years of a war full of suffering and sacrifice, a war unleashed by Germany; and from the very first day of this war Germany's opponents were faced by the combined German ingenuity, courage, intelligence, discipline, military efficiency,—in short by the whole power of the German nation, which stood as such behind the regime and fought its battles. They were not faced by Hitler and Himmler, who would do nothing at all if the strength and blind loyalty of German manhood were not fighting and dying with misguided valour for these criminals to this very day.

THE GERMAN "REVOLUTION"

No one can deny that the "national awakening" of 1933, this delirium that carried the seeds of war in it, possessed the uncanny power of a genuine revolution. But hopelessness and damnation were written on its features. "Great revolutions', I wrote in my diary at that time, 'usually attract the sympathy and admiration of the world by their bloody passionate generosity. That was true of the Russian revolution as well as of the French, which deeply moved all thinking and feeling intellects in the world.

"What is there about this German revolution that isolates the country and breeds only uncomprehending loathing roundabout? It boasts of its bloodlessness and yet it is most vindictive and bloodthirsty that ever was. Its basic character, no matter what one may imagine, is not exaltation, joy, nobility, love, which might always be connected with great blood sacrifices to faith and to the future of mankind—but hatred, resentment, vengeance, baseness, it could be much bloodier and the world would still admire it, if it were at the same time finer, brighter, nobler. It was left for the Germans to bring about a revolution of a character never seen before: a revolution without ideas, opposed to ideas, to everything higher, better, decent, opposed to liberty, truth and justice. Nothing like it has ever occurred in human history. And all this is accompanied by tremendous rejoicing of the masses who believe they have accomplished their intent, while, in reality, they have only been deceived by mad cunning, a fact which as yet they do not dare admit to themselves. And behind it all lies the absolute certainty on the part of the better people that everything is headed for a horrible catastrophe.

What I saw at that time was a people lashed and intoxicated again and again into a nationalistic and falsely revolutionary frenzy, but a people nevertheless depressed, fearful of future ills, fatalistically indifferent; a people that seized avidly upon every foreign newspaper and that saw itself delivered up to a questionable adventure without the slightest chance of resistance. The people foresaw every conceivable misfortune, war, economic catastrophe, dissolution of the nation, disquieted, as they were, by their ignorance, by their impotence in the face of propaganda, by a thousand horrors that took place in their midst, and by their moral isolation.

As time passed it seemed that things had always been like this and that they had to be so. The regime was not only recognized abroad but its interests were even promoted,—partly for the sake of peace and partly out of admiration for a country that denied labour the right to strike. The older generation resigned and a young generation grew up that knew nothing but the "heroic life."

THEN THE WAR CAME

Then the war came, the real war, which to an uncritical people like the Germans, is simply a challenge—to its manhood, its biological soundness, its willingness to sacrifice. The Germans did their best—and their worst. In their name, through their hands, bestial rulers committed atrocities at which the heart of humanity trembles,—unatonable, unforgettable. At the same time the war was lost as soon as the 'blitz' had—once more—failed. As long as possible they refused to recognize the fact, and when they finally did recognize it, then ingrained fanaticism and Gothic pathos in the face of destruction were made to replace the lost faith in victory.

It was a terrible sight to see an entire nation gambling desperately and rushing to hell with its eyes wide open. Attempts to break away, to unseat the regime, to save what of substance and of future might still be saved, failed ignominiously. Never had a nation acquired more cruel rulers, masters who more ruthlessly insisted that it should perish with them.

VICTORY IN THE WEST

INDIAN DIVISIONS HASTENED AFRICA VICTORIES

Essential prelude to the conquest of Hitlerite Europe was the purging of Nazi and Fascist influence from North Africa. It was from here that there came the first rumblings of the great storm which later broke upon the German people. Here, in 1940, assembled a gallant allied army in the Nile valley that was first to defy and then to destroy utterly Nazi dreams of world domination.

From all corners of the Empire they came Indians, men from the United Kingdom, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and others. All joined together to bar the road to German and Italian alike.

Proudest of this stout-hearted army were the men of two of India's greatest formations, the Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions.

Both leapt into fame in the summer of 1940, when the Italian jackal sprang upon the bleeding corpse of France and the French colonial forces were no longer available to help us. Against Marshal Graziani's Libyan army of over 300,000 men, and another 250,000 in East Africa, a little allied force, under the command of Field Marshal (then General) Wavell, marched into the Western Desert and fell upon the Italian hordes. In one hour and 25 minutes, in the midst of a sandstorm, our troops, the Fourth Indian Division in the van, captured the Italian camp at Nibeiwa with thousands of prisoners, many guns, lorries and vast quantities of stores.

SET-BACK AT SIDI BARRANI.

There followed the great Italian disaster at Sidi Barrani, where in December 1940 over 20,000 Italians capitulated and the fate of Italy's Empire was decided. Wavell's men then swept on to Sollum, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi.

In the meanwhile the Fifth Indian Division was smartening up the Italians further east, where an army of 250,000 men was tasting the might of India's arms at Gallabat on the Sudan border in November 1940. Early in the New Year the fifth drove the Italians from Gallabat, Gedaref and Butana Bridge and then, with the Fourth, continued the pursuit deep into Eritrea.

Great victories at Barentu and Ad Teclesan paved the way for our astonishing feat of arms at Keren, where the Italians turned at bay. Here, in some of the most difficult hill country in the world, handfuls of Indian troops clung desperately to the steep, craggy sides of towering peaks and after two weeks of bitter struggle compelled the Italians to hoist the white flag.

The Fifth went on to Asmara, Massawa fell to them and then in May came the crowning triumph when the Viceroy of Abyssinia surrendered at Amba Alagi. Italy's African Empire was now a dream.

Back again to the Western Desert went the Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions in June, 1941, to meet a new menace—Rommel's panzers.

Those were days of bitter disappointment, relieved only by the gallantry displayed by the Empire's troops. Under the command of General Auchinleck our forces contested desperately every yard of the German advance. But we were slowly pushed back to Mersa Matruh and the fruits of months of hard campaigning seemed lost; Benghazi was cut off, Tobruk fell. Well might Mussolini prepare for a triumphant entry into Cairo itself.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

But at El Alamein in June 1942 came the turn of the tide. It was the Fifth's last action before leaving for Iraq en route to India and they signalled it by capturing, in a counter-attack on the Ruweisat Ridge, now fewer than 2,000 prisoners. They were relieved by the Fourth, whose fortune it was to play a great part in chasing the Germans right out of Africa.

On October 23, 1942, we passed to the offensive at El Alamein. A few days later with a roar from hundreds of guns, the Fourth Indian Division's Fifth Brigade forced its way through the enemy's defences and opened up a way for our armour to pass through. The avalanche had started, to come to a halt only on the other side of Africa. The man who was responsible for the German debacle had only just succeeded General Auchinleck and later, as Field Marshal Montgomery, was to strike other lusty blows against the Germans in Europe.

Rommel's mighty host was rolled back out of Egypt, then across Cyrenaica and towards Tripolitana. The old year died, January and February of 1943 came and went and the retreat continued. At the Mareth line the enemy decided to make a stand, but his defences crumbled against the Eighth Army, the Fourth Indian Division among them, and he retreated still further west.

There followed the Fourth's brilliant action in the Wadi Akarit area, where Subedar Lalbahadur Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, won the Victoria Cross on the Fatnassa 'massif', and the pursuit of the Germans went on.

Sfax was by-passed, Sousse was occupied in the middle of April, and the stage was set for the final showdown. At Graci, peak effort of the Fourth, the Germans once more turned to fight. The men of the 6th Rajputana Rifles will ever remember Garci, for it was here that Company Havildar-Major Chhelu Ram won the Victoria Cross in circumstances of great gallantry.

TWO ARMIES LINK UP

Our advance progressed relentlessly. The Eighth Army linked up with the British First Army, and together they burst open the gates of Tunis in the middle of May. In this final action the Fourth Indian Division, switched overnight to effect a surprise assault on the First Army Front, played a prominent part. It was a fitting climax to the whole campaign that General von Arnim, who took over from Rommel as commander of Axis forces in Africa, was compelled to surrender to this Indian formation.

These Indian troops had travelled far—thousands of miles—and in their odyssey they had helped to let loose had performed. No fewer than four the storm that was gathering fast to burst finally in Germany itself. Many were the deeds of valour they Victoria Crosses came to them, for in addition to those already mentioned the supreme award was bestowed on 2/Lt. (now Major) Premindra Singh Bhagat, Bombay Sappers and Miners, for his gallantry in Abyssinia in February 1941, and posthumously to Subedar Richpal Ram, 6th Rajputana Rifles, for his fortitude at Keren the same month.

So these warrior sons of India did what they set out to do—cleanse the Africa continent of the Nazi plague. They did more. They added fresh renown to their country's martial traditions. They added to her prestige in the eyes of the world. They deserved that the people of India should strain every nerve, put forth every ounce of energy and make a united effort to complete the good work of our soldiers in the West by destroying the enemy in the East.

IN MEN IT HAS COST BRITAIN...?

LONDON: Up to November, 1944, Britain had suffered more than 1,000,000 Service casualties exclusive of all operations on the West Front during Von Rundstedt's Ardennes offensive and during the Rhine crossings.

Killed up to November were 282,162 missing 386,374; wounded 294,438.

Merchant Navy men killed up to August 1944, were 29,629.

More than 4,500,000 men joined the armed forces, and 500,000 are in the auxiliary services.

In industry, 10,000,000 men and 6,500,000 women were engaged.—(GLOBE).

WAR CHRONOLOGY

(Continued from Page 8)

Badoglio signed armistice, which became effective September 8.
September 9—Allies landed at Salerno.
September 25—Russians recaptured Smolensk.
October 1—Allies entered Naples.
October 13—Italy declared war on Germany.
October 19-30—Moscow Conference between Hull, Eden and Molotov, agreed on post-war international system of co-operation and security by United Nations.
November 22—Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek began five-day conference at Cairo.
December 1—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin concluded conference at Teheran.
December 24—Eisenhower announced as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe.

1944

January 22—Allies established beachhead at Anzio.
February 23—Stalin said Russians had advanced westward as much as 1,000 miles in some places in a year, driving the Nazis from three-fourths of the territory they occupied since they invaded Russia.
April 2—Russians crossed Pruth River, entering Rumania.
April 8—Russians reached Czech border at Zhabye; started Crimean offensive.
April 10—Russians captured Odessa.
May 18—British and Polish troops captured Cassino.
June 4—Rome liberated.
June 6—Allies landed in Normandy.
June 16—Flying bombs attacked England.
July 1—United Nations Monetary Conference opened at Bretton Woods.
July 26—Americans began offensive from St. Lo.
August 12—Florence liberated.
August 15—Allies landed in southern France.
August 26—German resistance in southwest France ended.
August 29—Paris was turned over to General Joseph Pierre Koenig.
August 31—Russians entered Bucharest
September 2—Americans entered Belgium.
September 3—British occupied Brussels.
September 4—British captured Antwerp.
September 8—Russians entered Bulgaria.
September 10—Luxemburg liberated.
September 11—Germany invaded.
September 16—Russians entered Sofia.
October 6—Russians invaded Hungary.
October 13—Russians captured Riga.
October 14—British and Greeks occupied Athens, Piracus and Corfu.
October 18—Russians entered Czechoslovakia.
October 21—Aachen fell.
October 23—United Nations officially recognized de Gaulle's regime, as French provisional government.
November 4—Germans completely routed from Greece.
November 6—Stalin announced Russian border restored from Barents to Black Sea.
November 18—U. S. Third Army entered Germany.
November 22—Allies reached Boer River.
November 29—Russians crossed Danube.
December 3—Allied units crossed Saar.

—1945—

February 12—End of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin eight-day conference in the Crimea announced; United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25 announced.
March 7—U. S. First Army crossed Rhine at Remagen.
April 23—Red Army breaks into Berlin.
May 7 Victory in Europe.

—USOWL

Even Brandenburg—Berlin's Province—Was Fruit Of Aggression

LONDON: Brandenburg the province in which Berlin is situated, was originally Slavonic.

The Germans conquered it in 1937, and the Hohenzollerns took it over in 1411. Hohenzollern King Mark of Brandenburg became associated with Prussia in 1618 and at the same time with the militarism of the Prussian kings.

This central province of Germany is unattractive. It is flat and lacks fertility, the soil being poor and sandy.—(GLOBE).

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THE long, dark night of total war is at last over in the West, and Victory has crowned the Allied arms. There are glimpses of the dawn: the gloom in the East too will soon be dispelled, and it will be bright morning again.

WHILE sharing in the general rejoicing, we are filled with a pardonable sense of pride for contributing to the war effort and Victory. With our long accumulated resources and specialised experience in mechanized mass production methods, we have been able to *manufacture to exacting specifications, and quickly deliver,* essential war material in a hundred and one varieties — representing over three fourths of the total output of our Metal Products Works, and worth crores of rupees. This includes items like *Army Vehicles parts* • **Field Equipment** • *Anti-Aircraft-Gun Trolleys* • **Artificers' Tool-Boxes** • *Wheel-barrows* • **Kit-Boxes** • *lacs of Hospital Beds* • **Sand-Channels** for desert warfare • *Parachute Containers & Bomb-Racks* • **Stirrup-Pump Stands** • *Store-Bins* • *myriads of* **Munitions Components** • *Hangar parts* • *millions of* **Picket angles** • *Steel Windows by thousands* • **Transfusion Stands** • *well over a lac of Telegraph Poles*— many of which were never made in India before; and we could not have produced them without the help of the various kinds of valuable **Machine-Tools** manufactured by ourselves in wartime and made for the *first* time in India. Indeed it has been possible for Godrej to make anything in sheet-metal and hardware to the same standards and as economically as by any manufacturer in the world.

MOREOVER, during these most trying of times, we have striven hard to meet essential **Government & Civilian demands for Security Equipment:** All over the country Godrej Safes, Locks & other security products, Hospital Equipment and Safe-Deposits have given a sense of security, so vitally needed to countless households and institutions, especially when this land was actually threatened with invasion. That Godrej could ensure real security has been testified to after the catastrophic AMMUNITION EXPLOSIONS in the Bombay Docks on the historic 14th of April, last year. In the fury of an unforeseeable onslaught, worse than the grim horrors of bombing, Godrej Safes stood firm in quite a unique manner, defying the battering falls and devouring flames of fires that lasted a fortnight — simply refusing to give up what they guarded!

WE have also done our bit in other ways: Godrej **Toilet Soaps** have in wartime fought (along with our forces) at the United Fronts—against dirt and disease, sweat and strain, besides helping to keep a Nation clean and healthy. Even in these most difficult times we are proud to have zealously upheld the renowned Quality of Godrej 'chavi' brand Soaps.

OUR story will not be complete without special mention of Godrej Dynamite **Glycerine**, which has helped the gallant Allies to blast their way to Victory.

BUT there can be no resting on our oars, yet, for the job of liberating the rest of the world remains, and our efforts should continue unabated. And when, after this heralding of the dawn, we have a new era of Peace on all this wide Earth and freedom for *all* men, Godrej will be at your service meeting all peace-time demands for Metal Products, Toilet Soaps, and Glycerine for medicinal and industrial uses.

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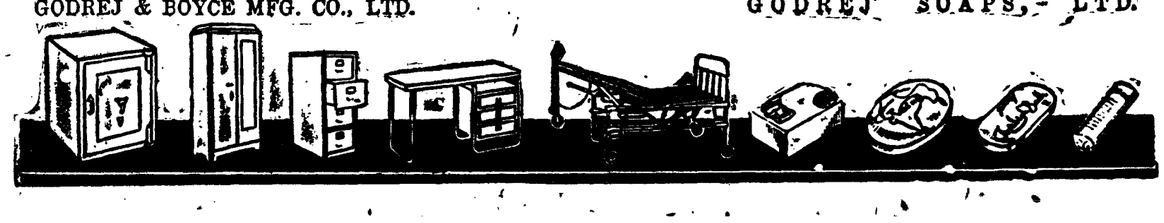

INDIA'S ARMED FORCES

MAGNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION TO ALLIED EFFORT

India's strategic position has played a large part in her contribution to the Allied war effort.

India is the spring-board for the liberation of Burma and the supply base from which British, Indian and American forces, in co-operation with their Chinese ally, can strike at Japan from the west.

India's position to the east of the Persian Gulf enabled her to play an important part in sending Allied supplies to the Soviet Union.

India joined with Ceylon and Australia, on the one side, and with East and South Africa on the other in helping to maintain Allied sea power in the Indian Ocean—a control which isolated Germany from Japan.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The pre-war strength of the Indian Army was 182.000. To-day the Army numbers over 2,000.000, all of whom are volunteers. Recruits come from every corner of the country and the average rate of recruitment has been 50.000 to 60,000 a month. The recruitment rate, however, dropped during the 5th year of war, the monthly intake for technical and non-technical personnel being 7,785 and 27.833 respectively.

Recruitment to the officer class, both King's Commissioned Officers and V.C.O.'s, has increasel proportionately. The Indian Military Academy, which before the war accommodated about 200 cadets, has been enlarged to take 600, while other Officer Training Schools have been opened. Compared to 400 Indian Officers at the outbreak of war, there are now more than 10,000 Indian Commissioned and King's Commissioned Officers. At present among the King's Commissioned Officers one out of six is an Indian.

The percentages of Indians amongst the Officers recruited to the three Services since the beginning of the war are as follows: Royal Indian Navy 45 per cent. Indian Army 47.3 per cent, and Royal Indian Air Force 100 per cent.

MECHANISATION.

The pre-war Indian Army was armed and organised mainly for internal security and frontier defence. The general reserve, or Field Army, consisted of only three brigades. The need for mechanisation was realised, but the necessary equipment could not be obtained from the U.K. India's military problem has, therefore, been to expand her forces and at the same time to revolutionise their training.

Existing training schools have been very greatly increased and many new ones opened. These include a Tactical School, a Fighting Vehicles School, an Infantry School (which teaches minor tactics as well as the handling of infantry weapons), a Jungle Warfare School for officers and non-commissioned officers, in addition to the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Centres, etc., which have been opened for the recruits of the various arms. Indian Infantry and Gurkha reinforcements for the Eastern Theatre undergo intensive training in the jungle.

Technical Training Centres for Ordnance and M. T. Artificers have been inaugurated. There are also schools for Engineers, Signallers, Supply and Transport technicians and others. Many recruits have to be given a general education before they can learn to handle complicated modern weapons and equipment. Large schools have now been opened for training boys so that when they reached army age they can join up as fully qualified technicians.

INDIAN ARMOURED CORPS.

In 1937 the mechanization of the Indian Cavalry began and at the outbreak of the present war this was greatly accelerated until finally in March 1941, the last "horsed" Regiment disappeared and in 1942 the old Indian Cavalry became known as the Indian Armoured Corps.

During the early part of the present war one Basic Training Centre and two Trade Training Centres were established in place of the original Training Centres—for the Armoured Car Regiments and for the Tank Regiments.

INDIAN ARTILLERY.

The outbreak of the present war made it necessary to strengthen the Indian Artillery aid it has undergone great expansion and development, which has brought it to the front rank of the combatant corps. The Indian Artillery now has its own Mountain, Field, Medium, Heavy A.A., Light A.A., Anti-Tank, Mortar, Survey, Coast and Searchlight Batteries. To-day all personnel of the Indian Artillery, except for some British Officers and N.C.O. instructors, are Indians and are enlisted from Sikh, Mahrattas, Ahirs and all Punjab Muslims besides the classes enlisted in 1935.

In the present war its gunners have been in action and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in North Africa, Burma, Sicily and Italy.

INDIAN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The Corps of Indian Electricol and Mechanical Engineers is the youngest Corps in the Indian Army. It was formed on May 1, 1943. Its present strength stands at over 2.500 per cent of its pre-war level. It embodies approximately 1.800 officres and 80,000 other ranks with some 20.000 civilian craftsmen of all trades. The floor space occupied by the Corps static workshops now nears five million square feet.

The I.E.M.E. have taken or are taking part in compaigns in Africa, Italy and South-East Asia. Through the Burma jungle from the Arakan to Kohima, the men of I.E.M.E carried out many outstanding feats of recovery, local repair and improvisation without proper too and often within sight of the enemy.

INDIAN SIGNAL CORPS.

The Indian Signal Corps, formed in 1922, required a vast expansion on the outbreak of war in 1939. The recruit signalman had then to learn the intricacies of modern wireless sets, telephones and telegraph communication equipment. To-day its strength stands at over 50.000.

INDIAN PARACHUTE REGIMENTS.

Paratroop Battalions have been raised and Indian and Gurkha troops are showing themselves well suited for the service. Together with a battalion of the Fifth Mahratta Light Infantry, two companies of the State forces and British and Indian gunners, men of Indian prachutes formation denied the plain of Imphal for six days to the oncoming Japs and thus won a valuable respite in which the relieving Fifth Indian Division could be flown in from Imphal. The parachutes have been made in India from Indian silk.

ANIMAL TRANSPORT.

On the mountainous and jungle-covered Indo-Burma border, where roads are scarce, considerable numbers of animal transport units have been raised in addition to those retained on the N.W.F. The Indian Army Remount Department has bought over 60.00 animals in India for active service in this war.

Indian Soldiers Help To Liberate Europe

4TH, 8TH AND 10TH DIVISIONS PLAY GLORIOUS PART IN STEMMING GERMAN OFFENSIVE

In the liberation of Europe Indian troops have played a worthy part. By their exploits in the hard-fought Italian campaign, they have proved to the world that the valour of Indian troops is second to none. They have also shown other great qualities—ability to continue steadfastly in action despite severe wintry conditions and capacity to campaign for long periods in difficult mountain country calling for a high degree of physical endurance.

The Italian campaign brought new honours to three of India's most famous divisions — the Fourth, Eighth and Tenth. High Allied service chiefs, including Lieut.-General Mark Clark, have praised the Indians and last year His Majesty the King himself went to Italy to see them in action.

Ably led by Major-Generals Holsworthy, Dudley Russell and Denys Reid, the Fourth, Eighth and Tenth Divisions, forming a miniature but weighty India, have rolled on slowly but surely, for a distance of four hundred miles through the so-called "soft underbelly of Europe"—really a mountainous spine—smashing in their wake several natural barriers and many more cleverly constructed artificial obstacles.

The Indian Army's score in Italy opened with the entry of the Eighth Indian Division gradually into the line on October 19, 1943. Having crossed the Biferno River before the end of the mouth it accomplished in November the more difficult crossing of the Trigno River despite bitter opposition by crack German paratroopers holding strong positions on 2,000-foot high hill tops.

The Division's next waterjump was the crossing of the Sangro. After one brigade had gone over in a diversionary attack, the main assault was made with tank support on November 27, 1943. The Sangro was crossed, and was followed by systematic winkling out of Jerry from houses, wine cellars and dug-outs in the key village of Mozzagrogna.

After breaking the German Winter Line by capturing Lanciano, this Indian Division had to get past the Moro River, where the enemy decided to make a stand. Consequent on the grand job done by the divisional engineers who put up the "impossible bridge" against heavy odds, tanks and infantry crossed over. The winter months were spent in the Orsogna sector.

Meanwhile the Fourth Indian Division entered the arena on December 8, 1943. Following a short spell in the Orsogna and Maiella sectors, it was shifted to the Cassino front in mid-February, 1944.

Spearheading the American Fifth Army's second and third offensives to get past Cassino, the "Fighting Fourth" added one more glorious chapter to its history. From February 14 to the last week of March, 1944, some of the fiercest battles of the war were fought by this Division. The storming of point 593, the grim fight for points 444 and 450 and the holding of point 435, the sinister "Hangman's Hill" in face of fantastic odds stand out as highlights of this operation.

In April, 1944, the third of the trio, the Tenth Indian Division, formed in Ahmednagar in February, 1941, and having seen active service in Iraq, Syria, Persia and the Western Desert, came in to relieve a Canadian Division in the Adriatic sector. The division had to do patrol work for the first few weeks as the front was static due to winter conditions.

ASSIGNED VITAL ROLE

When the grand offensive for breaking through Cassino started in May, the Eighth Indian Division was assigned the most vital role—that of crossing the Rapido, south of Cassino. Commencing with a terrific artillery barrage on the night of May 11, 1944, a memorable battle was fought with a high degree of integration and co-ordination between machine-gunners, engineers and sappers and infantry. The task set was accomplished to the wonder of the world, and the name of the Eighth Indian Division featured on the front pages of newspapers. Cassino was outflanked and fell.

With the fall of Rome the three Indian Divisions were assigned new roles. The Tenth quit the Adriatic sector and appeared towards the end of June, 1944, in the Perugia-Tiber area. In the last week of July the Eighth took over the Certaldo-Poggibonsi sector from the French. After clearing Pescara and Chieti the Fourth Indian Division began beating the Boche along the Upper Tiber and Arno valleys.

Opening with secrecy and speed behind a thin screen of Italian forces, the Fourth Indian Division struck the first blow at the Gothic Line near Cagli. Urbino was captured and the Foglia River reached on the night of 29/30 August, 1944. Putting to speedy use information brought in by a patrol elements of this Division which had caught the Jerry on the hop were firmly established two thousand yards inside the Gothic Line; the Division swung north-west, forced a bridgehead through the Marano River and captured the citadel fortress of San Marino.

In the breaking of the Gothic Line the other two Indian Divisions also played a decisive part. Under the command of the Fifth Army the Eighth Indian Division went through Mount Giovi, crossed one more river—the Sieve—captured after a model attack Mount Verucka, and ended up occupying a fortress feature called Femina Morta. The storming of the Gothic Line by the Eighth Indian Division was due to the tactical skill and dash of junior commanders together with fine co-ordination of artillery tanks and infantry.

While in the mountains overlooking Bologna, the Division was called upon shortly afterwards to avert a menacing situation in the Serchio valley in the West. Moving with maximum possible speed units of the Division went into action. Speaking of this operation Lieut.-General Mark Clark said, "We sent the bulk of the Eighth Indian Division there. They held part of the line and helped to stop the German offensive".

LT.-GEN. MARK'S GLOWING TRIBUTE

Meanwhile, faced with another tough assignment, the Tenth Indian Division kept moving against stubborn resistance eliminating the enemy from cliff after cliff, blazing trails for tanks, mules and jeeps. Going past Pietrolunga and Alpe di Catania, M. Filleto was taken in a frontal night attack after bayonets had clashed with machine-guns. Moving in north easterly direction Farneto was taken before participating in the battles of the Adriatic sector early in 1945.

Altogether, the Indian jawan has covered himself with glory in the battle of Europe. In the words of Lieut.-General Mark Clark, Commanding General Allied Armies in Italy: "The achievements in combat of these Indian soldiers are noteworthy. They have carried on successfully in grim and bloody fighting against a tenacious enemy helped by terrain particularly favourable for defence. No obstacle has succeeded in delaving them for long or in lowering their high morale or fighting spirit. The bravery of Indian troops is attested by the battle honours and decorations awarded. The Fourth, Eighth and Tenth Indian Divisions will for ever be associated with the fighting for Cassino, the capture of Rome, the Arno Valley, the liberation of Florence and the breaking of the Gothic Line. I salute the brave soldiers of these three great Indian Divisions"

THEN—AND NOW

NAZI PROPHESIES WHICH PROVED FALSE

(Contributed)

"We are proud to master the world as Germans.....Today Adolf Hitler is called upon to be the leader of the world unhampered by anyone. Adolf Hitler stands before the world as the greatest war lord in history."—Dr. Frank, Governor of Poland, 21-12-40.

"I am certain that this song "Deutschland uber alles" will one day resound throughout the whole world as the song of the New Age."—Dr. Ley in German home broadcast, 27-8-41.

"It is necessary to think in terms, not only of a national state, but of a world empire." Reichminister Frank, speaking at Munich, 22-11-40.

"In personal contact with his commanders, Hitler moulds the course of events of the war according to his will."—D.N.B., 20-4-41.

NAVAL POWER

"The day of Britain's might at sea is past. Aircraft and U-boat have turned surface fleets into obsolete playthings of the wealthy democracies. They are no longer a serious weapon in decisive warfare."—"Hitler Speaks." p. 1299.

"It has become crystal-clear to the whole world that the armoured giants on which alone rests England's claims to dominate the seas have diminished in stature and that the new forces of a new age actually possess the destructive weapons necessary to break England's supramacy at sea."—"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", 5-5-40.

"The British Fleet cannot help Great Britain. Warships are absolutely helpless against attacking aircraft. Many English warships have fallen victims to the German divebombers, against which they have no defence."—German home broadcast, 30-6-40.

"The days are past when a war can be won by navies. The naval war has gone against England from the very beginning."—German broadcast in English to North America, 3-4-41.

"The blows dealt have again proved that in actual combat, the Luftwaffe is superior to British Naval Forces, and is thoroughly adequate to destroy English sea power."—"Nachtausgabe", 23-5-41.

Blockade

"Germany is now mistress of the seas; her blockade has completely encircled Britain."—Dr. Ley, 26-8-40.

"The key to Britain's military position lies in the fact that the British Navy and the merchant fleet cannot even think any more of offensive enterprises, they can only consider defence. The Merchant Navy is inadequate to supply even the requirements of the war industry; for the transport of large troop contingents; in the establishment of a second front its numbers are altogether insufficient."—Admiral Lueizow in German home broadcast, 21-10-42.

"The effective striking power of the German submarine arm will increase as the weather improves. Britain's position is very largely determined by the battle of the seas. This is a struggle in which she must not hope for any relief."—William Joyce, 5-5-43.

Invasion Of Britain

"German battalions will soon appear on the banks of the Thames and four million insufficiently trained British soldiers will never succeed in offering any effective resistance."—German broadcast to England, 26-6-40.

"In six weeks the French colossus was overthrown. England, too, is part of this Europe. In the next six weeks the British will realise this, whether they like it or not."—"Voolkischer Beobachter," 23-6-40.

The final phase of the war will be so short that we would advise Churchill, Eden and their colleagues to book their passages to Canada at once."—German broadcast to Flanders, 10-7-40.

"England, the hour of judgment draws inexorably near. The Fuehrer will decide when the hour has struck."—Goebbels, 1-9-40.

"And if the people in England today are very curious and ask: "Why doesn't he come?"—don't worry. He's coming."—Hitler in Sportpalast, 4-9-40.

"There remains no choice for the British Government but to evacuate London."—German home broadcast, 19-9-40.

Battle Of Britain

"Dover is already practically German territory."—German broadcast to England, 2-9-40.

"Germany has paralysed the R.A.F." —German broadcast to France, 2-9-40.

"If London or any other big English city attempts to defend itself its destruction will be the matter of a few hours or minutes, and it will be as thorough as the destruction of Warsaw or Rotterdam."—German broadcast to Brazil, 8-7-40.

"Britain is condemned to death and German planes will ring her death knell. The ring is closing from which there is no escape."—Deutschland sender in German, 13-8-40.

"England lies on a salver, awaiting the German Air Force's attack. She cannot escape. John Bull is sitting in a mousetrap. John Bull will be smoked out. Either he will surrender or England will be annihilated."—Dr. Ley in "Der Angriff", 3-9-40.

"England, the heart of the British Empire, has become the last remaining battlefield in Europe. It is a question of time—a few weeks, then this conflagration will have reached its natural end."—German broadcast to England, 10-9-40.

Nazi Prospects In 1940

"The war in the West is finished."—Hitler in proclamation to the German people, 24-6-40.

"The war and the British Empire are lost."—German broadcast to England, 13-9-40.

"The fate of the British Empire is no longer a question of years, but merely of days."—German home broadcast, 8-9-40.

"The Axis has as good as pocketed the victory."—Goebbels in "Das Reich," 23-12-40.

"The year 1941 will bring us the greatest victory of our Germany."—Hitler's Order of the Day, 31-12-40.

"With the 1st of January, the grand year of fate is beginning, during which Adolf Hitler will give to the European Continent prosperity and peace."—Dr. Frank's New Year Message to all Germans, 31-12-40.

Mediterranean Superiority

"We have smashed the mirror of the Mediterranean into two fragments—we have rendered Malta unusable".—Italian home broadcast, 16-9-40.

"The Italian Air Force is master of the Mediterranean. Britain's position in that Italian sea is reduced to a chased ghost."—Italian broadcast to France, 26-8-40.

"The fatal hour for the Empire has struck. What is left of the myth of the British domination in the Mediterranean? Gibraltar is but a besieged rock. Malta has been rendered useless as a naval and air base."—German broadcast to Canada, 26-9-40.

Bombing Of Germany

"In any case I will see to it that they won't be able to drop one bomb."—Goering at Goering Armament Works, 9-9-39.

"Ridiculous propaganda pamphlets have been dropped by British planes, but Heaven help them should they exchange the propaganda for a bomb. Then our revenge will not hesitate for a moment and will act in the same way as our air force in Poland."—Goering at Goering Armament Works, 9-9-39.

"No enemy, however strong, will be able to carry the war into Germany, whether on the ground or in the air."—"Frankfurter Zeitung", 22-8-39.

"Germany has organised her air defence system very excellently.....The system works so marvellously that it is impossible for the R.A.F. to drop bombs with any chance of success."—German broadcast to England, 30-4-40.

Victory Prospects

"The fight will be renewed until what has been begun will be completed. The year 1942 will bring the decision."—Hitler, in New Year Proclamation to the German people, 1942.

"The new war can and will only have one end: a catastrophe for the British Empire."—Hitler, 26-4-42.

"Triumph after triumph will be added to the proud sequence of successes. Whether we are momentarily at rest or whether we gather for great offensives, the power and the will never foresake us. That is why we hold the initiative—today, yesterday and tomorrow."—Goebbels in Das Reich, 26-6-42.

Battle Of Egypt

"The Axis troops are going into Egypt as liberators of Egypt and the Nazi East."—Dr. Schmidt, Wilhemstrasse spokesman, 3-7-42.

"What we took we shall hold, and I may assure you that we did not occupy our present position to be driven off sooner or later."—Rommel, 3-10-42.

Allied Invasion Of Europe

"The second front must be assigned to the realm of fancy."—Goebbels in "Das Reich," 26-6-42.

"If I had an adversity of significance, then I could approximately calculate where he would attack. But when one deals with military idiots, you can, of course, never know where they will attack.....And this is the only disagreeable thing about it, that you can never know with these lunatics or confirmed drunkards what they will do next."—Hitler, 20-9-42.

"Wherever Churchill may choose his next spot, he may consider himself lucky if he succeeds in remaining ashore nine hours."—Hitler, 30-9-42.

"Every expert knows that the European continent is barred to any attempted invasion by the British."—Goebbels, 18-11-42.

Goebbelsiana

"The whole German nation thanks the Fuehrer for having brought us such times."—Goebbels, 4-9-40.

"It is indescribable luck for us Germans to be led by Adolf Hitler."—Gauleiter Behle in German home broadcast, 26-12-41.

"The war will never separate Germany and Italy. Germany will end this war by decisive victory. However long the war may last, the friendship between Germany and Italy will only increase in strength. This is why the Brenner meeting is a demonstration of Italo-German unity."—German broadcast to Italy, 18-3-40.

"The German Government has never made miscalculations."—Dr. Funk, 1-9-40.

"Throughout this war we have been sticking to facts and we intend continuing to do so in the future. True, our news policy is sometimes a little taciturn, but it considers it dishonourable to claim or spread anything false."—Goebbels, 22-5-42.

12.000,000 Slaveworkers Can Now Go Home

PARIS (Globe): UNRRA can now begin to put to work its plans for the repatriation of about 12.000,000 non-Germans taken to Germany.

It is estimated that France alone has 3,000,000 citizens in Germany, either as prisoners-of-war or as slaveworkers.

After conversations between General Eisenhower and Mr. Herbert H. Lehmann, director-general of UNRRA, plans were made to deal with a situation unprecedented in history—the mass migration under their own efforts of these 12,000,000 foreigners from Germany.

There has always been the fear that in the absence of adequate arrangements, the defeat of Germany or the conquest of a large portion of it would lead to these foreigners in all conditions of health, with inadequate clothing and food, beginning to roam homeward—every one a potential carrier of disease.

Plans have been agreed upon, however, to deal with this potential greatest mass movement of people the world has known. The Allied European Governments have complete plans for the interchange between themselves of each other's nationals.

The Belgian Government has announced that the 18,000 Belgians still in Britain, for instance, will be repatriated at the rate of two convoys each of 400 people each week.

Russia is already handling many hundreds of "lost" foreign nationals.

It is generally agreed in governmental circles that this task of repatriation will be one of the major post-war problems.

FIVE MILLION EUROPEAN JEWS EXTERMINATED

LONDON: Between 5,000.000 and 6.000.000 European Jews were exterminted by the Germans in and out of Poland, according to a statement made by Dr. Emanuel Scherer, former representative of the Jewish Socialist Party in the Polish National Council.

Dr. Scherer has just returnel from a visit to the Continent on behalf of the Polish Council for the Rescue of Jews, which was formed by the Polish Government several months ago

In France and Belgium, he said the greater majority of Polish Jews who had lived there for many years before the war were deported by the Germans and exterminated.

In Belgium today there are no more than about 10.000 Jews. In France the number of Polish Jews is about 25 000

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Wanted experienced Engineer for Survey, Designing and Supervising of the construction of a Narrow Gauge Railway extention. Apply with testimonials, experience and pay expected to General Manager D. R. L. Railway, Dalmia Nagar. 3173

Wanted educated young attractive Indian ladies and gentlemen capable of singing in Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali and Tamil and also possessing dancing and acting ability, for entertainment of Indian armed forces in India and abroad. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to ability. Apply with full particulars and photographs if possible to Box No. 3175 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Persian Graduate, a Science or Maths. Graduate and some undergraduate teachers for the Zaveri R. T. High School Kadi. Good Prospects. Apply to the Secretary, Kadi Kelavani Mandal, Kadi, (N. Guj.) 3178

Wanted an experienced and efficient Chief Editor for a first-class progressive Urdu Daily Newspaper in Lahore immediately. Write to the following giving terms and details of experience and academic qualifications:—Box No. 3183, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Graduates in Arts and Law as Clerks and head Clerks. Pay according to qualifications and ability. Idar State subjects will be preferred. Apply to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. 3177

Wanted—Graduate Teacher, preferably trained, specialized in (1) Mathematics, (2) Marathi and Sanskrit. Apply—Principal, Sheth A. P. H. S. Santa Cruz. 3187

Wanted a governess well up in English, Hindi, Music and dancing for the daughter of an industrial magnate and millionaire in Bihar. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately with testimonials stating salary acceptable C/o. Post Box No. 3146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted young educated Hindu Typists correspondence clerks travelling salesmen, local canvassers, sales managers, accountants office assistants boys packers. Bring applications personally Onward Trading Co., Opposite Gokuldas Hospital, Third Floor. 3111

Applications are invited from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Education in the Secondary Training College, Bombay, in the scale of pay, 130-10-200. Qualifications: At least a first Class B.A., or B.Sc., and preferably a first class or 2nd class M.A., or M.Sc. PLUS B. T. of the Bombay University or an equivalent Degree or Diploma, PLUS 5 years' teaching experience in a recognised High School. Candidates must also be capable of supervising lessons given through Gujarati or Marathi. For further particulars apply to Principal, Secondary Training College, Church Gate, Bombay, enclosing 2 annas stamped and self-addressed enveloe. Last date for receipt of application 25th May, 1945. 3172

M.T.B. College, Surat:—Applications stating age, educational qualifications, experience and minimum salary desired are invited so as to reach the Principal before 25th May for the post of Lecturer (or Professor) in (1) Economics, (2) Biology, (3) Mathematics, (4) Education, (5) Philosophy, (6) Physics (7) English and also for the posts of Demonstrators in Biology and Physics. 3065

Wanted a few safes and cabinets making Mistries. Salary Rs. 5 to 12 per day according to qualifications. Train fare will be paid. Apply: East India Steel Works, 14, Clive Street, Calcutta. 3022

Wanted experienced Copy-holders on salary of Rs. 50 plus dearness allowance of Rs 12-8as. Minimum qualification matriculation. Apply with certificate to the Manager "The Bombay Chronicle" Fort, Bombay

Auditors' firm requires one Articled Clerk. Premium reasonable Apply Box No. 8077, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates desirous of Railway service. Monthly scholarship and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Manager, Indian Railways Training School, Ambala City. 3110

If you want any kind of employment. Apply to Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi 3107

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An energetic, educated and refined young man with vast organising capacity available, immediately. Apply Box No. 8103, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Asthma: Sufferers should not despair until they have tried Brovon Inhalation. Gives prompt and lasting relief. Available at chemists or direct from M/s. Oakley Bowden & Co., (Madras) Ltd., 11, Western India House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. 3169

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

FOR LACQUER PAINTS and Thinner, Refer to Simson & Co., 22, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay 26, Phone 43243.

8112

NOTICE

AN ENTHUSIASTIC BUSINESSMAN is shortly starting for U. S. A. and United Kingdom. Firms wishing to represent themselves may please communicate to Box No. 8112 "Bombay Chronicle".

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INVITES APPLICATIONS before 15-5-1945 from either sex for the posts of Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 90-5-160 and Typists in the scale of Rs. 55-5-60 (EB)-5-80. In addition to pay they will also be eligible for a dearness allowance of Rs. 22, and a house rent allowance payable under certain conditions. Typists will also be eligible for a bonus of Rs. 5 per mensem payable at the termination of the war.

Candidates for the posts of Stenographers must have a speed of 120 and 40 words per minute in Shorthand and Typewriting respectively. Typists must have a minimum speed of 30 words per minute in Typewriting.

Those who are already in service must apply through their present employers. 3189

AUCTION NOTICE

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, FURNITURE MAKERS, ETC.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Government Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga (behind Wadala Road Station) on 15-5-1945, commencing from 02-30 p.m. Large quantities of scraps and pieces of timber resulting from dismantling of packing cases will be offered for sale. Further particulars can be had from Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Government Auctioneers, 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (3152)

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS and POLICYHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ilaco House," Victoria Road, Karachi on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1945, at 6 p.m. to transact the following business:

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1944.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTE:—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st May to the 29th May, 1945, both days inclusive.

By Order,
A. R. D'ABREO,
Secretary.

Karachi, 30th April, 1945.

N.B.—A copy of the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts will be sent on application. (3188)

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATE for 20 Ordinary Shares Nos. 20371|20390 of Tata Chemicals Ltd., standing in the name of BABULAL MOHANLAL SHAH has been LOST or MISPLACED and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue a duplicate Certificate for the said shares. Any person, who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such a claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate Share Certificate.

Dated the 8th day of May 1945.

BABULAL M. SHAH. 8104

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that SOHANLAL B. MEHTA, our client's son has separated from our client Beli Ram Bishandas and his other sons on the 5th day of May, 1945, and as from the said 5th day of May, 1945, the said Sohanlal B. Mehta has no interest whatsoever in the business of Chemists and Druggists carried on in the name of Beli Ram & Bros. at 304-308, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, which belongs to our client and his other sons.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1945.
MANKODI & CO.,
Attorneys for Beli Ram Bishandas. (3184)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Graphite Exporters and Dealers in lump and powder requested correspond 'Ghai' Radio Hotel, Hornby Road, Bombay. 8092

For Fresh Sugar Cane Juice visit Home Products 301, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 8106

PUBLIC NOTICES

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AND

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Thinkers of the world are out now to plan a better world—a world based on peace, progress and higher living standard. Evidently this cannot be achieved without Industry's taking a leading role and we all know how world is making a headway in that direction. India is also to play her part and the possibility lies in her Tea Industry which fulfills a considerable Share of the world's total demand of three Thousands Billions cups of Tea every year.

INVEST IN TEA SHARES

Now offered 35,000 Ordinary Shares (Total Value of Rs. 3,50,000 Lacs) Payable Rs. 2|- per share on application, Rs. 2|- per share on allotment and balance Rs. 6|- in two equal calls of Rs. 3|- per share at an interval of not less than 60 days. Re. 1|- as admission fee to be paid with each application.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

THE

Chargola Valley Tea

ESTATES, LIMITED

Phone: P. K.—2681; Gram—"Rainbow"; Garden—RATABARI
Head Office: 31, ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI ROAD, CALCUTTA
B. MUKHERJEE, MG. AGENT.

CONSENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

has been obtained for selling shares under D. I. Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving the consent Govt. of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them.

SHARE APPLICATION FORM

THE CHARGOLA VALLEY TEA ESTATES, LTD.,
31, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.

DEAR SIRS,

I send herewith Rs.———at the rate of Rs. 2|- per share for ———Shares of Rs. 10|- each and an admission fee of Re. 1|- in the above company and I request you to allot me the shares. I hereby agree to accept the same or any similar number of shares that may be allotted to me subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company.

Applicant's Name in full.....

Father's name.....

Occupation or profession.....

Address.....

Date..... Signature.....

3161

****

IN BASIC SOLUTION OF CLOTH FAMINE.

Oriental Cotton Cultivation & Mills Ltd.

Regd. Office:—162, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Cotton Garden:— Estd. 1943 Mills Site.

Tripura Cotton Estate. Tipperah.

DIVIDEND

PAID

1943 ..... 10%

1944 (Interim) 15%

Shares Still Available at Par

WANTED AGENTS FOR SALE OF SHARES

Particulars on request:—

Managing Director,
Mr. D. GANGULY, M.A.

GARIA,
24 Parganas.

****

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Storekeeper of the Ahmedabad Municipality, on the pay of Rs. 100-10-150+Rs. 5|- cycle allowance, from persons who have passed B. E. Examination of the Bombay University, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30th May, 1945.

The candidates should state their age, qualifications, experience, etc. and send not more than 3 testimonials.

Selected candidate will at first be appointed on one year's probation.

(Sd.) M. A. PATEL,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated, 2|5|45.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad. 3174

NOTICE

In the matter of CENTRAL FRUITERS LIMITED.

At AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company duly convened and held at CRAWFORD MARKET, Bombay, (at Stall No. 84) on the 1st May, 1945, the following resolution was duly passed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. D. P. Dhupkar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up." 8103

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD., JAMSHEDPUR.
(TOWN DIVISION)

TO ALL BUILDING CONTRACTORS:

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED invite tenders from experienced contracting firms for construction of quarters for its employees at Jamshedpur as below:

(a) 300 Revised L4 type Quarters.
(b) 200 Revised L5 type quarters.
(c) 100 Revised H6 type quarters.

Separate tenders are to be submitted for each set of quarters. Copies of the Conditions of Contract, Specifications, form of Tender and Drawings, etc. can be had on application to the Chief Town Engineer, Jamshedpur, on payment of Rs. 50|- (Rupees Fifty Only) for each set. The amount is not refundable.

The tenders for each set of Quarters are to be submitted in separate envelope which must be sealed and superscribed "Construction of Revised L4, L5 or H6 (as the case may be) type quarter."

Each set of quarters will have to be completed in six months' time from the date of the Work Order. The Steel Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The tenders are to be addressed to the Chief Town Administrator the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and must reach him not later than 3 P.M. on Friday the 1st of June, 1945.

(Sd.) R. G. DESHMUKH. 3156

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill a post of Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal in the Bengal Public Health Service, for two years for the present on a fixed pay of Rs. 700|- per month. Age—between 30 and 40. Qualifications—a medical degree with a diploma in Public Health; Passed the course in Malariology in Karnal or Delhi or in any other recognised institution; Laboratory experience in identification and dissection of mosquitoes, haematology and examination of Malaria Parasites for at least 3 years have done actual field work in connection with Malaria investigation and Malaria control for a period of at least 3 years. Preference will be given to persons having domicile in Bengal, if otherwise qualified. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 20th May, 1945. 3180

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill a temporary vacancy in the post of Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, and Surgeon to the Medical College Hospitals. The members of the Medical Profession in general and members of the Bengal Medical Service (Upper) are eligible to apply. Pay—550-1,000. Age—above 40. Qualifications—practical teaching experience in Surgery with charge of beds in a recognised teaching hospital and high academic qualifications in Surgery. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 20th May 1945. 3181

NOTICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB invites applications from bona-fide Iranians for the post of Reader in Spoken Iranian in the grade of Rs. 400-20-600. Starting salary according to qualifications. Applicants must possess high academic qualifications in Persian Language and Literature. They must also be well versed in Spoken Iranian and possess adequate knowledge of Arabic Language and Literature. Candidates with previous experience of teaching and research work will be given preference. Selected candidate will be required to teach Modern Iranian to M.A. students and to conduct research work.

Applications (along with testimonials) stating age, qualifications and research work published, should reach Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha, Registrar, University of the Panjab, Lahore, by the 30th June, 1945. (3176)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill the post of the Chief Auditor of Co-Operative Societies, Bengal, in the Bengal General Service Pay—350-850. The initial pay of the selected candidate will be between Rs. 350 and 500 (up to the age of 37 or over) according to his age on the date of assumption of duties. Age—between 30 and 40. Qualifications—an Associate of the Institute of Incorporated or Chartered Accountants. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 22nd May, 1945. (3179)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill a post of Inspector in the Bengal Boilers Service. The vacancy though temporary for the present is likely to be permanent. Pay—225-650. Initial pay according to age. Age—between 25 and 30. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 20th May, 1945. (3182)

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
Disposals Directorate

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 1,75,440 Lbs. of Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil located at Bombay.

The store will be sold as it lies with all faults and errors of description for which Director General of Disposals takes no responsibility. Firms desirous to inspect the samples will be given necessary letter of authority to inspect the store ex-site.

Offers should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial/Reserve Bank of India or Govt. Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and reach by 4 P.M. on 31st May 45, and should remain open for acceptance upto 15th June 45. The sale of the store will be subject to conditions laid down in form Con. 117, and delivery of the store will be ex-site. The successful tenderer will be required to complete removal of the store by 29th June 1945. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate to be quoted should be per Lb. 3171

NOTICE

MODERN AGENCIES, Tara Temple Lane, Bombay 7. Proprietor, S. N. Dhareshwar, sold as on 31-3-45 to A. S. Bellare. All third party interests prior to this date are reserved to and are owned by the old management only. (8101)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SALEBHAI ABDULLALLY CHITHARIA, DAWOODBHAI KIKABHAI CHITHARIA, FAKHRUDDIN KIKABHAI CHITHARIA, ABBASBHAI KIKABHAI CHITHARIA, Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as guardian of the estate Bai Jainabai alias Zainabai, daughter of Abdulally Chitharia and wife of Tayaballi Adamji Chitharia and Akbaralli Mahomed Ali Cinemawalla and the said Dawoodbhai Kikabhai Chitharia as the guardian for the minors Yusufbhai, Rashida and Pervez the children of Manubhai (deceased) the sister of the said Dawoodbhai Kikabhai Chitharia and wife of the said Akbarally Mahomedali Cinemawalla have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim of any sort against the said property are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed and the claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

PROPERTY AT BALU SARANG-STREET
SCHEDULE

ALL that piece or parcel of (pensicn and Tax) free hold land as ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Balu Sarang Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 692, New No. 3152, Old Survey No. 3302| 19 New, Survey No. 2085, Cadastral Survey No. 538 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 149 and Street No. 206-208.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1945.
AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (3185)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA DEVARE and NILKANTH YESHWANT DEVARE, executors of the last Will of Harischandra Kiroba Devare have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim whatsoever against the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the building standing thereon, situate at Ranade Road, Extension off Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 2|3912 H.N.S. No. 119|1445, Cadastral Survey No. 161, Mahim Division Municipal G Ward No. 4304 (3) (3A), Street Nos. 372D and 372DH and bounded on the East by private passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. Kane, on the South by Ranade Road Extension, on the West by property of Ebrahim Vavda and on the North by the property of D. R. Vaidya.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1945.
THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3190

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

STOCK RETURNS OF CLOTH FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1945.

THE ABOVEMENTIONED return is due from all holders Cloth Licences by the 10th of May 1945. It is to be submitted in Form No. IX, appended to the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, to the Provincial Textile Controller, Kalachowki, Parel, Bombay, so far as licences in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are concerned, and to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, so far as licensees in part of Ahmedabad District to which the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order has been extended, are concerned. In other places in the Province the Return is to be submitted in Form No. III appended to the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1943, to the District Magistrate concerned.

2. Even if there is no stock to report on 30th April, 1945, a blank return should be submitted.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile Controller,
Bombay.

Bombay, May 5, 1945. (3085)

AUCTION SALES

SALE ON FRIDAY, 11TH MAY, 1945, AT 3 P.M. at the room of the undersigned. Household furniture and other articles: Expanding dining table for 24 persons, almyrahs, dressing tables, large partition screen, Jacobean chairs, writing tables, decanters, cruets, dinner sets, French fruit plates, one Lady's travelling dressing case with silver mounted fittings, binoculars, water colours on silk copied from Ajanta paintings and several other useful and decorative articles.

SORABJI CAWASJI & CO.,
123, Medows Street.

DR. W. C. ROY'S
Famous Specific 'ROYAPILLA'
For all mental diseases.
Ask your chemist or write direct to
S. C. ROY & CO.,
167,3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

DANTON 12-HOUR SHORTHAND
On 6 Easy Lessons.
Details Free!
DANTON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
(Stn.) Post Box 43
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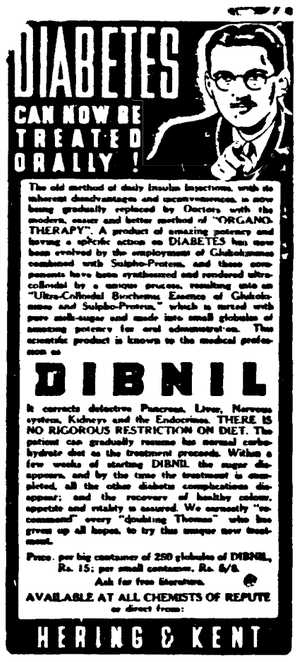
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CAN NOW BE TREATED ORALLY!
DIBNIL
It corrects defective Pancreas, Liver, Nervous system, Kidneys and the Endocrines. THERE IS NO RIGOROUS RESTRICTION ON DIET.
AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS OF REPUTE or direct from:
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Opp. Lloyd's Bank
261-63 Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone: 24297
Stockists: P. M. Zaveri & Co.,
Princess St. Bombay 2.

FREE
Beautiful Gifts of 1945

Send a Post Card To-day, and get the above Free. We are giving our Agents Rs. 500 p.m.

NEW GOLD SUPPLY CO., (BC)
Halqa No. 22, AMRITSAR.

"CHELL" Re-Inker

For TYPEWRITER RIBBONS has played its part well for 2 years now. It is continuing with added vigour due to well merited support.

Rs 2/8/- per tin (sufficient for 25 reinkings)

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